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# ZOOLOGICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

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## *Opera Zoologica*

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Volume 1 Number 1

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### PREFACE

Any new periodical needs a few words of introduction. This is no exception. Readers will know of other journals that publish the material, on research into dates of publication and authorship, in which we choose to specialise. We seek to differ in three ways. First, *Zoological Bibliography*, for as long as our publishers can afford it, is to be open access and free to download; and in this context authors own their copyright providing our publishers with a licence under the Creative Commons Attribution Licence scheme. Second, we welcome material that includes nomenclatural acts, such as First Reviser selections between dual original spellings. Our publishers have stated a firm intention to comply with the requirements of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature so that nomenclatural acts in these pages will be valid. Third, we hope to maintain a fast track to publication, thus issue size may vary considerably.

Moreover, we seek to serve all the fields of zoology. Many early books and journals, which will be the natural focus of the articles we publish, were multi-disciplinary. We believe it important that findings that recommend corrected dates of publication or of authorship be brought to the attention of all the disciplines to which such works relate.

We hope you will bookmark the *Zoological Bibliography* website; we anticipate publishing once a quarter. E-mail registration is available and it is planned to notify all registrants when each issue is published. This will be accomplished by sending you an Aves Press Newsletter and this should be introduced – about the time of our second issue in February.

Finally, please contribute to our Notes section. What we seek is a solid list of recent books or papers that either focus, or at least include reports, on explorations into the dates or authorship of publications that introduced scientific names. Just e-mail details (title, author, date, and publisher for a book, or journal name, volume, issue number and pagination) to [ZooBibl@avespress.com](mailto:ZooBibl@avespress.com) and we will check it out. We shall also try to include items that botanists believe will interest our readers. We expect to include book reviews where they seem desirable.

The Editorial Board  
November 2010

## STATEMENT OF SUPPORT

It takes dedicated scholarship and extensive bibliographic research to build a solid foundation for zoological nomenclature. As the Principle of Priority is core to nomenclatural stability, a new journal focussed on bibliographic research that helps establish dates of names in zoology will fill a large gap and is very welcome. The ICZN will encourage authors to choose *Zoological Bibliography* as a rapid peer-reviewed publication route for this important bibliographic work. The founding board has also shown vision in aiming to address all taxonomic and conceptual groups covered by the ICZN (living and fossil animal taxa, and ichnotaxa). For example, there is little doubt that researchers in ornithology are largely unaware of relevant work of this kind in entomology, malacology or protistology, and that the reverse is true as well. The Editorial Board includes distinguished zoologists and important representation from library and information sciences. By encouraging the publication of nomenclatural acts, the utility of the journal is increased, and the link between the bibliographic work and its consequences is made explicit. The ICZN looks forward to contributions from the editors of *Zoological Bibliography* to the discussion of future changes in the criteria for valid publication. As an indication of their vision for the future, I commend the editors on making this journal open access and free to all readers.

Ellinor Michel, ICZN Executive Secretary, London.

## Resolution of priority affecting three hummingbird names established by Bourcier (Aves: Trochilidae)

Normand David & Alan P. Peterson

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ABSTRACT: three hummingbird names published twice, just weeks apart, with spellings that differ, have led to nomenclatural instability due to uncertainty regarding which article appeared first. Here we provide two relevant dates that allow us to settle this case. We also include an extract of a notice from the editor of the *Revue Zoologique* making clear that standard policy was to publish in the first days of the month after the imprint month-date.

KEYWORDS: *Revue Zoologique*, precedence determined, publication policy.

In the December 1842 issue of the monthly journal *Revue Zoologique*, Bourcier (1843a) described three hummingbirds as new and coined the names *aline*, *julie*, and *mulsant*, in combination with *Ornismya* [sic]. In volume V, for year 1842, of *Annales... Lyon*, Bourcier (1843b) again described the same taxa in a somewhat different order with the names *alinae*, *mulsanti*, and *juliae*, and in combination with *Ornismya*, the correct spelling of the genus-group name (a junior synonym of *Mellisuga*). The former are correct nouns in apposition (ICZN, 1999, Art. 31.1) while the latter are correctly spelled nouns in the genitive case (Arts. 31.1.1 and 31.1.2).

Subsequent authors treated the names inconsistently. Salvin (1892) used *alinae* and *juliae*, citing both Bourcier (1843a) and Bourcier (1843b), but he used *mulsanti*, citing only the corresponding reference. Cory (1918) used *alinae*, *mulsanti* and *juliae*, citing only the corresponding reference. Peters (1945) used *alinae* and *mulsanti*, citing only the corresponding reference, but he used *julie*, citing both Bourcier (1843a) and Bourcier (1843b), and ostensibly giving priority to the former. Wolters (1976), Meyer de Schauensee (1982), and Sibley & Monroe (1990) used *alinae* 1842 [sic], *mulsant* 1842 [sic], and *julie* 1842 [sic]. Heynen (1999: 641, 683) used *alinae* 1842 [sic] with correct reference to *Annales ... Lyon*, whereas Schuchmann (1999: 587, 683) used *julie* 1842 [sic] with correct reference to *Rev. Zool.*, and Züchner (1999: 677, 683) used *mulsant* 1842 [sic] but with incorrect reference to *Annales ... Lyon*.

It was Zimmer (1953) who indicated that *mulsant* had priority over *mulsanti*. He wrote: "It appears to be necessary to use the name *mulsant* in preference to *mulsanti*, since it has some priority in its favor. The second account in the Lyon paper must have appeared not earlier than January 27, 1843, since another article in the same signature of the journal is said to have been read at a meeting of the society on that date. The latest date of similar use in the *Revue Zoologique* is December 21, 1842". The indication ("December 21") is an error for December 26 since the December 1842 issue of *Rev. Zool.* includes notes of a meeting held on that date. Zimmer did not mention *aline* and *julie* in his series of Peru papers because they are not found in Peru. Züchner (1999) indicated that *mulsant* has priority over *mulsanti*, but

neither Heynen (1999) nor Schuchmann (1999) mentioned the priority of *aline* and *julie*, respectively.

We are now in a position to demonstrate unambiguously that *aline*, *julie*, and *mulsant* have priority over *alinae*, *juliae*, and *mulsanti*, respectively, and that all six names were published in 1843.

Given that the December 1842 issue of *Revue Zoologique* has no day-date imprint, it could be dated '31 December 1842' (ICZN, 1999, Art. 21.3.1). However, the editor of the journal inserted a notice ("Avis très-essentiel") on page 375 of that issue, saying (and here translated):

La composition et l'impression des tables, surtout à l'époque du jour de l'an, sont les seules causes de retard que la publication de ce numéro a éprouvé. Le numéro de janvier 1843 paraîtra comme à l'ordinaire, dans les premiers jours de février, et les autres se suivront régulièrement comme cela a toujours eu lieu depuis 1838.

[Translation] Composition and printing of the tables, especially near New Year's Day, solely explain the publication delay of this [= December 1842] issue. The January 1843 issue will be published as usual in the first days of February, and further issues will follow regularly as has been the case since 1838.

As a consequence, the December 1842 issue of *Revue Zoologique* was published later than 'standard policy' (i.e. the first days of the following month) of the journal and might be considered to need to be dated '31 December 1843' (ICZN, 1999, Art. 21.3.2). However, the December 1842 issue is known to be in existence 23 January 1843 (ICZN, 1999, Art. 21.3) as the *Compte rendu des séances de l'Académie des Sciences* for the meeting held on that date lists "Revue zoologique no 12" among the publications received at that meeting (Anon., 1843: 214). On the other hand, volume V (1842) of *Annales ... Lyon* was not published before 27 January 1843 as it contains summary of a meeting held on that date; we have not yet found the publication date of this volume of the journal (to be dated 31 December 1843 at the latest).

The correct original citations of the three names are thus:

*Ornismyia* [sic] *aline* Bourcier, 1843 (no later than 23 January), *Revue Zoologique*, 5, December "1842", p. 373.

*Ornismyia* [sic] *julie* Bourcier, 1843 (no later than 23 January), *Revue Zoologique*, 5, December "1842", p. 373.

*Ornismyia* [sic] *mulsant* Bourcier, 1843 (no later than 23 January), *Revue Zoologique*, 5, December "1842", pp. 373-374.

Here, we take the view that monthly issues of *Revue Zoologique*, given the 'standard policy' stated by the editor in the December 1842 issue, must be dated the last day of the following month unless an earlier proof of existence can be found. This kind of research may be needed for other journals when priority issues must be examined closely.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We extend grateful thanks to Richard Banks for reviewing this paper.



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## The two 'editions' of Duméril's *Zoologie analytique*, and the potential confusion caused by Froriep's translation *Analytische Zoologie*.

Steven M. S. Gregory

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ABSTRACT: an 1805 date is confirmed for the '1806' original French work<sup>1</sup>; the translated German edition appeared about a year later and should not be cited as the source of new names. A slightly corrected French edition appeared in 1806.

KEYWORDS: *Chelus*, *Chelys*, Chelidae, Duméril, Froriep, *Zoologie analytique*, *Analytische Zoologie*.

The identification of the sources for correctly dating Duméril's *Zoologie analytique, ou méthode naturelle de classification des animaux, rendue plus facile à l'aide de tableaux synoptiques* is to be found in a work largely unknown to ornithologists, and others outside of the field of entomology, namely the *Litteratura Taxonomica Dipteriorum* (1758-1930) by Neal Evenhuis (1997). This work includes an extensive bibliography of important works from Linnaeus' *Systema Naturæ* onwards, and remarks upon various important dating issues and editions. On p. 215 Evenhuis discusses Duméril's *Zoologie analytique*, and observes that while the work has "1806" (actually M. DCCC. VI) printed on the title page, it should be regarded as having been published in 1805, and cites receipt by the *Bibliogr. Fr.* [= *Journal Typographique et Bibliographique*] for the 15 November 1805, and again on 7 December 1805. These bear the French revolutionary dates of 24 *Brumaire an 14*, and 16 *Frimaire an 14* respectively, which have been confirmed as the Gregorian dates cited.

Roger Bour, who was fortuitously asked to referee this paper, has been working for some years on the life and works of Constant Duméril and, through Duméril's correspondence, discovered that he reported finishing this work before departing for Spain in July 1805 – where he undertook a medical mission to investigate an epidemic of yellow fever – leaving his cousin, Charles Dumont de Sainte-Croix, to shepherd the work through the press. Lacking were just the final touches to the introduction and dedication, which he must have supplied from Spain. Duméril returned to Paris on 19 December and apparently, having examined the published work (see Figure 1), provided a list of errata and some suggested changes to the title page, and this explains the discovery by Bour, of what is evidently a second French edition with the same M. DCCC. VI on the title page (see Figure 2) but including changes to the cover and an added list of errata.

On page [1] of the *Journal Typographique et Bibliographique* issue of 15 November 1805, the *Zoologie analytique* is reported briefly in item 124, where the imprint date of 1806 is given, and again at some length on page 58 of the 7 December 1805 issue, in item 183. The *Journal Typographique et Bibliographique* reported actual publication during the week prior to its own

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<sup>1</sup> For how to cite dates in such instances see Gardner, A. L. & V. Hayssen (2004).



imprint date, and the date of 15 November 1805 should be accepted. This may be viewed as a 'not later than' date, and should be used unless proof of earlier issue emerges. It should also be noted that, well before Evenhuis, Mathews (1925: 37) simply stated 'published before Dec. 6th, 1805', without referencing any source for his information. It is well established that he drew on the *Bibliographie de la France* and he very likely saw the issue of 16 *Frimaire*, but mistranslated the French revolutionary calendar.

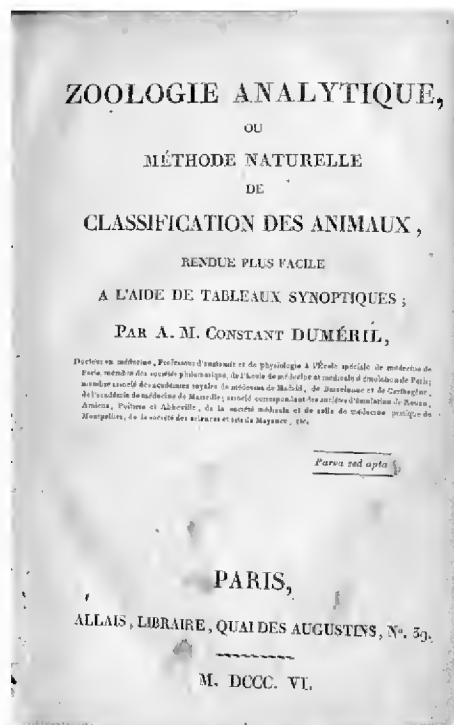


Figure 1. First edition of 1805.

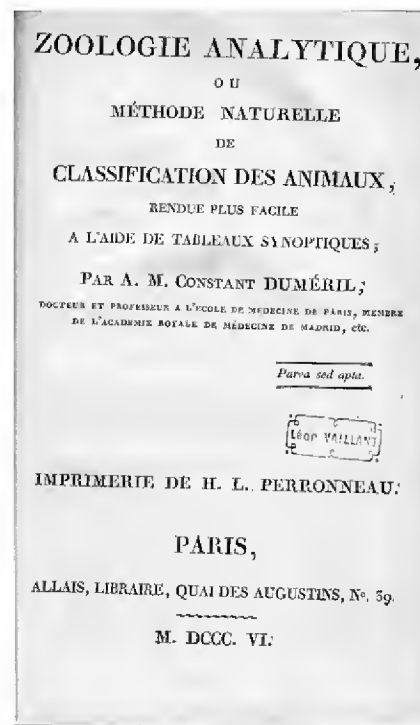


Figure 2. Corrected edition of 1806.

Photographs by Roger Bour, reproduced with permission.

Mathews *loc. cit.* went on to say 'Translation into German by Froriep, was published next year, 1806, preface Sept. 17th, 1806...' It would appear, however, that not a few people have been under the impression that the German *Analytische Zoologie* was the work by Duméril, citing both '1806' and the variant pagination from Froriep's translation as though from 'Duméril'. An instructive case in point is a paper by Zug (1977: 53-54), 'The Matamata (Testudines: Chelidae) is *Chelus* not *Chelys*!'. In it Zug started by stating: 'In 1806, C. Duméril wrote: "Die Gattungen *Chelys* (*chelus*) enthält nur eine Art..." clearly this is from the Froriep translation, and Zug was immediately wrong-footed by the use of italics for the vernacular name with an initial capital letter, he also cited this from p. 77, whereas the original: 'Le genre *CHÉLYS* (*chelus*) ne comprend encore qu'une seule espèce...' is from p. 76. He recovered the situation by consulting the German and Latin indices and concluded that *Chelus* was indeed the correct generic name, but remained apparently unaware of the French edition and under the impression that the translation was the original work.

As Froriep's pagination does not correspond directly with that of Duméril, all users of generic names originating with this work should check that the pagination cited is from the 1805 original French edition by Duméril, published by Allais, Paris, and that the name used is the second one of the pair, the first being the vernacular. So it follows that all new names introduced in this work should be dated 1805.

## POSTSCRIPT

It should be pointed out that Direction 122 (ICZN 1988) placed *Bubo* Duméril, 1806, and *Surnia* Duméril, 1806 (Aves) on the Official List of Available Names in Zoology, and that the dates used are in need of correction to 1805.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I should like to thank Neal Evenhuis for sight of both the relevant pages from his *Litteratura Taxonomica Dipteriorum* (1758-1930), and the earlier of the two *Journal Typographique et Bibliographique* issues, not accessible from <http://gallica.bnf.fr> at the time of writing, except by means of a keyword search. To Roger Bour who refereed this paper and made it so much better thanks to his own research go most grateful thanks. Edward C. Dickinson gave valuable advice at various stages during the production of the manuscript.

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## Correct spellings of some pigeon names (Aves: Columbidae) established by Temminck from 1808 to 1811

Normand David, Edward C. Dickinson & Steven M. S. Gregory

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ABSTRACT: this is the necessary complement to a recently published exploration of the history of the works in which several new pigeon names were proposed. In that history it was possible to reach clear recommendations regarding dates of publication, authorship and citations. However, the differing spellings could not be decided in that work as the journal in question wished to exclude any nomenclatural act. Consequently five First Reviser actions are documented and comments are offered on three other names where no such action is needed.

KEYWORDS: Temminck, Knip, de Courcelles, bibliography, dual spellings, First Reviser.

In this paper, we examine the issues posed by the spellings of the 20 new pigeon names introduced by Temminck from 1808 to 1811 all employing the generic name *Columba*. Dickinson et al. (2010), in a comprehensive bibliographical review, showed that some names must be cited from parts (livraisons) 1 to 13 of *Histoire naturelle générale des Pigeons* (Temminck, 1808-1810) and some from parts 14 & 15 of *Les Pigeons* (Knip & Temminck, 1811), and that dates of all parts are now definitely fixed. The need for our examination arises because in several cases differences appear between original spellings in texts, on plates, and in the Table of Contents (hereinafter 'Table').

Dickinson et al. (2010) provided full details on this very complex and unique case so only an abbreviated background is provided here. No later than early 1808, Temminck recruited Pauline de Courcelles (later, madame Knip) to execute the coloured plates for a work he had already planned on pigeons. In Paris, Knip was also to supervise the printing of texts and plates. Publication of *Histoire naturelle générale des Pigeons* began later in 1808, with Temminck as author and P. de Courcelles as artist. Thirteen parts were published in that configuration from 1808 to 1810, and as agreed with the artist Temminck was receiving eight copies of the work. When publishing the texts and plates of parts 14 and 15 in 1811, Knip 'took over': she issued a new title page (*Les Pigeons* par madame Knip, with texts by Temminck, and with the date MVCCCXI), abridged the introductory material, and inserted her own table of contents, adding instructions to binders to replace the original title page and introductory material. Temminck was placed *devant un fait accompli*, furthermore Knip supplied Temminck with the introductory material as he expected it, with his own table of contents, and a 16-page index that he had prepared (an index Knip did not include in the material issued with parts 14 and 15 of *Les Pigeons*).

As a result, Temminck owned eight copies of the work he had planned (plus four he later assembled), but there is no indication that a single set was ever formally distributed. As a matter of fact, the first thirteen parts issued 1808 to 1810 with the 1808 title-page came to light in 1899, in a set that reached the Berlin Museum library. In 1942 the National Museum of Natural History in Leiden acquired a set traceable directly to Temminck and probably his

personal copy (presumably one of the eight delivered by Knip). But in general the subscribers, because of the content of parts 14 and 15 and the binding instructions, acquired Knip's version of *Les pigeons*, with contents to her liking, assembled with her widely distributed MDCCCXI title-page

It is very important here to note that the plates and their corresponding texts were always issued together. The 16-page index that Temminck had prepared to be the final item of 'his work' was never formally published (despite the copies supplied to Temminck) and is best regarded as unavailable for nomenclatural purposes; however, Temminck (1813) published an index that is slightly updated from his original 16-page index, and this is a potential source of nomenclatural acts.

We have found 20 new names, all species-group names, established by Temminck (in Temminck, 1808-1810; or in Knip and Temminck, 1811), 17 of which are listed as current by Dickinson (2003), while the other three are to be found in synonymy. For fifteen of them (including *Columba talpacoti* where the evidence is less obvious), the spellings are identical in all relevant parts, but for five names original spellings differ, while four other names are affected by incorrect spellings (Table 1).

Where two or more spellings appear in the original work, the valid spelling is the one selected by the First Reviser, who, under particular conditions, may be the original author (I.C.Z.N., 1999 (hereinafter 'the Code'), Articles 23 and 24; see also David et al (2009)). The five cases where spellings differ between plate and text are the following:

(1) *Columba rufina* Temminck, 1809, is now treated as a junior synonym of *C. cayennensis* Bonnaterre, 1792 (see Hellmayr & Conover, 1942). In part 6, the name is spelled *rufina* in the text and *ruffina* on the plate. The Table appeared with parts 14/15, two years later. Each part of a multi-part work has its own publication date (Article 21.5) and each is a separate published work (Arts 8 and 9). Thus the use of the spelling *rufina* in the Table is to be seen as a selection by Temminck as First Reviser under Article 24.2.4 of the Code. This spelling is also used by Temminck (1813: 245), but the spelling *ruffina* in the index on p. 463, is that of an incorrect original spelling which is not separately available (Arts. 19.3, 23.6).

(2) The dual spellings *holosericea* and *holoseria* in part 8 are decided the same way. The use of the spelling *holosericea* in the Table is to be seen as a selection by Temminck as First Reviser under Article 24.2.4 of the Code. Whereas the spelling is correct in Dickinson (2003: 177) the date given, 1810, is incorrect; 1809 should be used (Dickinson et al., 2010).

(3) The same applies to the dual spellings *tympanistria* and *sympanistria* in part 8. The use of the spelling *tympanistria* in the Table is to be treated as a selection by Temminck as First Reviser under Article 24.2.4 of the Code. Whereas the spelling is correct in Dickinson (2003: 164) the date given, 1810, is incorrect; 1809 should be used (Dickinson et al., 2010).

(4) In parts 10 /11, issued together in 1809, the spelling *maugeus* appears in the text and *maugens* on the plate. Mees (1975) elected to use *maugei*, but this is not one of the original spellings. The issue is resolved under Article 24.2.4 of the Code since Temminck acted as First Reviser by using the spelling *maugeus* in the Table, which was issued with parts 14/15 in 1811. When Temminck (1813: 363, 490) used "*maugei*", he introduced an incorrect subsequent spelling. In Dickinson (2003: 165) the name *Geopelia maugei* Temminck, 1809, should thus be corrected to *Geopelia maugeus*, as used by Peters (1937: 101). Being a latinization of Maugé, the person to whom Temminck dedicated the taxon, the name *maugeus* is a noun in apposition in the nominative case (Article 31.1), and is invariable (Article 31.2.1).



First reference details				Original spellings			
Date	Part	Text page	Plate	Text	Plate	Table (1811)	
Temminck (1808-1810)							Temminck (1813)
1808	1	28	4	<i>psittacea</i>	—	—	—
1808	3	11-12	5	<i>arquatrix</i>	—	—	—
1809	5	48-49	18	<i>gymnophthalmos</i>	—	—	<i>gymnophthalmos</i> (p. 225) <i>gymnophthalmos</i> (p. 463) (b)
1809	6	56-57	22	<i>elegans</i>	—	—	—
1809	6	58	23	<i>cincta</i>	—	—	—
1809	6	59	24	<i>rufina</i>	<i>ruffina</i>	<i>rufina</i> (a)	<i>rufina</i> (p. 245) <i>ruffina</i> (p. 467) (c)
1809	6	60-61	25	<i>aurita</i>	—	—	—
1809	7	67-68	29	<i>violacea</i>	—	—	—
1809	7	71-72	31	<i>larvata</i>	—	—	—
1809	8	73-74	32	<i>holosericea</i>	<i>holoseria</i>	<i>holosericea</i> (a)	<i>holosericea</i>
1809	8	75-76	33	<i>superba</i>	—	—	—
1809	8	80-81	36	<i>tympanistria</i>	<i>sympanistria</i>	<i>tympanistria</i> (a)	<i>tympanistria</i>
1809	9	86	40	<i>bitorquata</i>	—	—	—
1809	9	94-96	43	<i>tigrina</i>	—	—	—
1809	10 & 11	115-116	52	<i>maugeus</i>	<i>maugens</i>	<i>maugeus</i> (a)	<i>maugei</i> (b)
1810	12 & 13	15	7	<i>erythrotorax</i>	—	—	—
1810	12 & 13	22-23	12	<i>talpacoti</i>	<i>talpacoti</i>	<i>talpacote</i> (b)	<i>talpacoti</i>
Knip & Temminck (1811)							Temminck (1813)
1811	14 & 15	124	56	<i>mystacea</i>	—	—	—
1811	14 & 15	125	57	<i>godefrida</i>	<i>geoffroyi</i>	<i>godefrida</i>	<i>geoffroyi</i> (b)
1811	14 & 15	35-36	7	<i>calva</i>	—	—	—
(a) First Reviser act under 24.2.4 (b) Incorrect subsequent spelling (c) Incorrect original spelling							

**Table 1.** Original spellings of new names established by Temminck (in Temminck, 1808-1810; and in Knip and Temminck, 1811), and subsequent spellings by Temminck (1813)

(5) The case of the spellings *godefrida* in the text and *geoffroyi* on the plate in parts 14/15 cannot be resolved under Article 24.2.4 of the Code, although Temminck used *godefrida* in the Table; this is because, in this case, the Table appeared in the same part. When Temminck (1813: 297, 476) used *geoffroyi*, he introduced an incorrect subsequent spelling because this was not one of the original spellings. Bonaparte (1857: 75, listed both *godefrida* and *geoffroyi*, and used *geoffroyi*, and is thus the First Reviser under Article 24.2.3 of the Code. In Dickinson (2003: 107), the name *Claravis godefrida* (Temminck, 1811), should thus be corrected to *Claravis geoffroyi*.

Three other names deserve a comment.

*Columba gymnophthalmos* Temminck, 1809, is now treated as a junior synonym of *C. corensis* Jacquin, 1784 (see Hellmayr & Conover, 1942). The original *gymnophthalmos* is mis-transliterated from a Greek adjectival word (-*ophta*- instead of "-*ophtha*-"), and is not an inadvertent error needing a justified correction (Article 32.5.1). It is therefore indeclinable (Article 31.2.3). The subsequent latinized spellings such as *gymnophthalmus* and *gymnophthalma* are all unwarranted, because the original *gymnophthalmos* is correct (Article 32.3).

*Columba erythrorax* Temminck, 1810, is now treated as a junior synonym of *C. larvata* Temminck, 1809 (see Oberholser, 1918). The subsequent spelling *erythrothorax* was an unjustified emendation used among others by Salvadori (1893: 539), but Oberholser (1918) and Peters (1937: 102, footnote 2) cited the original spelling correctly.

The spelling *talpacote* in the Table is merely an incorrect subsequent spelling of *talpacoti*, has hardly even been noticed, and has no nomenclatural status.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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# Jardine's "Contributions to Ornithology" 1848-1853:

## I. Page and plate numbering and issue limits

Edward C. Dickinson, Leslie K. Overstreet, Murray D. Bruce & Robert J. Dowsett

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ABSTRACT: "*Contributions to Ornithology*", widely supposed to have been an annual, devoted to ornithology, was in fact an early specialist periodical. This was apparent to subscribers but has largely been forgotten. Over the five annual volumes about 30 new or emended generic names and over 110 specific names were introduced. In the first of two papers we here examine the page numbering and the make-up of the issues, and we report on the later two volume re-issue, how to distinguish it and its probable date. Our second paper lists the content of the volumes and adds notes relating to publication dates, supporting this with an exploration of a nearly complete set available on-line. It then lists those taxa newly described in the series, whose dates we correct, and discusses some minor problems.

KEYWORDS: history, discontinuation, citation, dates of publication, page-numbering, collation.

## INTRODUCTION

*Contributions to Ornithology* (abbreviated below to 'the *Contributions*') began publication in 1848 and was the earliest British periodical devoted to ornithology (Wood, 1931)<sup>2</sup>. In the early 19th century publishing on natural history subjects was blooming partly due to changing technology (Allen, 1978: 96). The focus given by Scottish publishers to "readers with shillings rather than guineas to spend" is illustrated by the plan of William Home Lizars and his brother-in-law Sir William Jardine<sup>3</sup> to produce a series called *The Naturalist's Library* (Sheets-Pyenson, 1981). Forty titles in this series were published between 1833 and 1843 (Iredale, 1951). In fact, Jardine was already involved with publishing for he and Prideaux John Selby had produced a series of *Illustrations of Ornithology*, in which over 200 plates with accompanying texts were published from 1826 to 1843, in two series totalling 19 parts, with Lizars as publisher (Jackson & Davis 2001: 38-39, 203)..

Soon after *The Naturalist's Library* was launched, Jardine became involved in the *Magazine of Zoology and Botany* launched with Lizars in Edinburgh. This first appeared in June 1836 (Evenhuis, 2003) as a bi-monthly journal. It moved to London in 1838, now a monthly, with Richard Taylor<sup>4</sup> as managing editor and the title changed to *Annals of Natural*

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<sup>2</sup> *The Ibis* did not begin publication until 1859.

<sup>3</sup> Sir William Jardine Bt. (1800-1874) married Jane Home Lizars (1799-1871); their second daughter Catherine Dorcas Maule (1825-1888) married Hugh Edwin Strickland (1811-1853) on 23 July 1845.

<sup>4</sup> This is Richard Taylor (1781-1858) of Taylor & Francis, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street (later the printers of Jardine's *Memoirs of Hugh Edwin Strickland*, 1858).

*History*, initially competing with the *Magazine of Natural History* but Taylor bought that out in 1840. The result of merging the two titles was the very long-lived *Annals & Magazine of Natural History*<sup>5</sup>.

So we see an evolution in which Jardine and Selby emulated Swainson (1820-23, 1829-1833) and Temminck & Laugier (1820-39) in producing illustrated books for the well to do, and then, with Lizars, in *The Naturalist's Library*, very successfully producing books for a broader market. Jardine also gained experience of periodical publishing with the *Magazine of Zoology and Botany*. Work on both *The Naturalist's Library* and *Illustrations of Ornithology* ended in 1843 and in 1845 Jardine's daughter, Catherine ('Kitty'), married Hugh Edwin Strickland, who had been making a name for himself in ornithology (Jardine, 1858). Almost certainly the three of them conceived the idea of a journal for ornithology and by 1847 Catherine, a talented artist, had coloured and perhaps drawn backgrounds for the first plates and by March 1848 drawn some birds.

### THE CONTRIBUTIONS

Strickland and his wife Catherine played a significant role throughout the life of the *Contributions* (Jackson & Davis, 2001: 44-46). Mrs. Strickland was the artist for many of the plates: "Catherine executed the greater number of plates, assisted by [her sister] Helen in drawing" (*op. cit.* p. 44). "Forty-two illustrations were signed C.D.M.S., Catherine Dorcas Maule Strickland... [and]...Helen and Catherine were doing many of the illustrations in 1851" (*op. cit.*: 45). Jardine himself did some, while Catherine shared much of the illustration work with him, Catherine originally drew backgrounds for her father, and did not draw any birds until 1848 (*op. cit.* p. 12)<sup>6</sup>. Helen's work in the drawing stage of plate preparation was not mentioned at the time (*op. cit.*: 45-46) and eventually, after signing some plates with her sister, she signed some by herself.

Strickland, who wrote articles for the *Contributions*, became Deputy Reader in Geology at Oxford University in 1850 where the young Philip Lutley Sclater<sup>7</sup> was a student and had an early and significant formative influence upon him, and he encouraged Sclater to write for the *Contributions* also.

Encouragement also came from Edward Wilson who lived in Britain and spent much time, money and energy buying specimen collections and books in Europe for his brother Thomas Bellerby Wilson, an American philanthropist, who gave them to the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia. The *Contributions* needed to depict new birds and Wilson allowed Jardine, Sclater and Strickland in the *Contributions* to describe what they believed to be new before returning the specimens to him for shipment to Philadelphia (Stone, 1899).

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<sup>5</sup> This journal changed its name in 1967 to *Journal of Natural History* after 233 volumes in 129 years (1838-1966).

<sup>6</sup> Strickland was a critic of the illustrations of both Jardine and Gould, but commented very favourably upon his wife Catherine's skills as an artist: "Kitty is lithographing so well I think she might be paid 10/6 per plate." (Jackson & Davis, 2001: 105).

<sup>7</sup> Sclater (1829-1913) arrived in Oxford in 1846 and due to his interest in birds came to the attention of Strickland. After gaining his BA Sclater remained at Oxford for two years from 1849 to 1851, devoting much time to natural history (Evans, 1913). This was when he wrote articles for the *Contributions* that appeared in the 1850, 1851 and 1852 volumes.

Such birds were depicted in the “Illustrations of Ornithology”, this title Jardine revived, from an earlier long running book, for the initial core component of the *Contributions*.

The journal ran for nearly five years; the volumes being titled by the year, e.g. *Contributions to Ornithology for 1850*. As the title suggests each volume is an annual, made up of issues appearing somewhat irregularly. There were multiple authors involved, many of them probably invited, and each was properly credited. The *Contributions* is thus a very early specialist periodical, and it shows experimentation with a sectional structure.

Jackson & Davis (2001: 105) suggested that circulation was in the order of “some sixty copies”<sup>8</sup>. This does not sound like a viable business model, thus its cessation in early 1853 may have been due to financial considerations but problems with colour printers may have played a role<sup>9</sup>. Publication ceased after the last issue of the *Contributions to Ornithology for 1852* in early 1853 and no issues of an 1853 volume were published so that it seems clear that the discontinuation of the publication had been decided before the tragic death of Strickland on 14th September 1853; aged only 42, he was collecting geological samples in a railway cutting near Retford and was run over by a train<sup>10</sup>.

No binding plan appeared. Jardine’s ‘Museum copy’<sup>11</sup> was arranged as five volumes each with the Lizars title page and contents list for the year but bound as three. Two differing title pages with the overall dates 1848-1852 may be encountered; these will be discussed later under re-issues.

## OUR OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

A number of new species were described in the *Contributions* and our hope was to date these more accurately. To do this we needed to establish the pagination of each of the issues

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<sup>8</sup> This is well below the quantity that Strickland told Wilson that Jardine was usually producing in 1852 (see note 8 below).

<sup>9</sup> Early colour plates were printed by Lizars, but in 1851 pl. LXXVI was printed by Reeve & Nichols and later some were printed by F. Reeve, but thanks to Sclater and Edward Wilson the quality of French colour printing plates from this period was explored (see pll. 96-100). They had been in Paris in late 1851 and met with Chenu who showed them some new plates. Wilson asked Chenu to ‘strike off’ 250 copies ‘of a new *Ampelis* in the Jardin des Plantes which was described by Sclater & Deville’ and told Chenu to make the plate of a size to suit the *Contributions*, intending to test the expense of having figures in this mode. Wilson went on to say that Chenu had only struck off 100 plates and said ‘I have ordered him to strike off 150 more to make up the 250 which Mr. Strickland informs me is the number you generally have done’. He then adds that he has ordered similar quantities of four other plates, two lithographed and ‘coloured in the usual mode’ and two ‘printed in colour by Chenu’, finally adding ‘I thought there could be no harm done in having a few plates struck off to offer you’ and perhaps to make it plain that these were a gift suggested how Jardine might reciprocate if he wished. [Source: letter from Wilson to Jardine dated 3 May 1852; NHM Gen. Lib. MSS JAR p. 62]. A later letter from Wilson to Jardine shows that Wilson wished to help keep alive a publication that was losing money and said that a ‘new arrangement’ with Reeve would be needed and that he had procured the plates from Paris because Reeve, who seems to have been selling the *Contributions*, was inhibiting sales by offering no trade discount to potential brokers in Paris. [Source: letter from Wilson to Jardine dated 25 June 1852 and 5 July; NHM Gen. Lib. MSS JAR p. 63].

<sup>10</sup> Full details of the accident appear on p. cclix of Jardine’s *Memoirs of Hugh Edwin Strickland*, 1858 (pt 1).

<sup>11</sup> We have not been able to inspect this but details were recorded by Wheldon & Wesley.

and when each issue appeared. The number of issues that appeared each year was made known in 1853, but this has been widely ignored. More understandably forgotten are the publishers' leaflets reporting the progress of the series and mentioning the numbers of parts issued.

The very unusual pagination displayed by this work has led to problems with citations for the underlying simple sequence of pages is overlaid by the use of suffixes to some of the page numbers and a varying sectional composition. This, combined with the intent for plates to be open with their text page opposite them, and for the blank versos of the plates to be found back to back, caused some runs of pages to have the recto pages carrying even numbers, which are unexpected and confusing. Our first task therefore was to try to make sense of the sequence of pages, because without an understanding of this, identifying the start and finish of each issue seemed impossible.

The situation is made more complex by the fact that many sets of this work are re-issues (almost wholly comprised of original printed stock but collated to provide one volume of text and another of plates) and some sets which may have been issued in the original form have been collated and bound with the title page from the re-issue although not collated like it and not necessarily including the other pages printed for re-issue. Consequently plates which were on the verso of blank pages are no longer in place to help the understanding.

The sets that we are aware of (with potential for some overlap) are listed in Appendix I. The set that belonged to Spencer Fullerton Baird is of particular importance for it contains notes by Charles Wallace Richmond derived from Jules Verreaux's set, now lost, which included some original covers (Wood, 1931: 406). The collation of the originals varies: Jardine's "Museum Copy" is made up as three volumes (1848-1849, 1850, 1851-1852). Mrs. Strickland's "private copy" in Cambridge, which we have much consulted, is also in three volumes but differently collated (1848-49, 1850-51 and 1852-53), and John Henry Gurney's was in five. Lizars issued separate title pages for each year: but note that that for 1852 is dated 1853.

For some sets the only information that has been available to us is in the notes developed by Wheldon & Wesley, former antiquarian booksellers, these have been consulted and were very found helpful<sup>12</sup>. These notes, their card numbers given in Appendix I, are now held at the National Museum of Natural History (USNM), Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Strickland's "private copy" seems to be the original issue with pages from the Samuel Highley re-issue bound in, although a complete two-volume set of the Highley re-issue which came into her possession is also in Cambridge. The re-issue is discussed later. Strickland's set in the Radcliffe Library, Oxford has been scanned and made available on

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<sup>12</sup> On the closure in 2004 of the long-running business of Wheldon & Wesley as antiquarian booksellers in natural history Storrs Olson, later supported by other donors, acquired the bibliographic notes that contained the firm's professional knowledge gained over the years for the benefit of The Division of Birds, National Museum of Natural History, Washington [USNM] (Overstreet, 2006).



Google Books<sup>13</sup>. The collation of his set (discussed in Part II) is rather similar to the set in the Rothschild Library of the Natural History Museum, Tring, and, for example, groups the texts by sections rather than keeping them in the sequence that the page numbering, when understood, suggests. The page number sequence of course is that of publication and is the start point for the study of where each issue began or ended. The Tring copy also contains pages from Highley's re-issues.

When we felt that we understood the numbering of the pages we tried to assign pages to issues and, as we will explain in Part II, to date them using the fragmentary evidence available.

In the end, despite the evidence found by Richmond, which we also discuss, our findings on issue composition remain essentially conjectural. We believe issues can be dated to the year but not to a given month. Thus while some corrections to the years of publication will be recommended problems of priority between competing works cannot yet be resolved.

## THE ISSUES

The *Contributions* appeared several times a year. We refer to these as issues, not only because this is the appropriate term in the context of a periodical, but because some articles appeared in two or more parts so that use of the term 'part' for issue would be confusing, despite the use of 'part' by Lizars and Jardine, for example in the three known progress reports from the original publishers (which served as advertisements) and on the wrappers.

Three of the publisher's 'flyers' relating to this work have been examined<sup>14</sup>. The first we have located dates from late 1848 or early 1849 and this, while not mentioning how many parts appeared in 1848, proves that publication was to be in parts. This is the only flyer we reproduce (Figure 1).

There may have been a prospectus before the first Part appeared but we have not located one. The second flyer followed the completion of the 1849 volume and says that 'Part 1 for 1850 is at Press', and confirms that three issues appeared in the 1848 volume with 10 plates included and that seven issues appeared in 1849 with a total of 27 plates. The third, about a year later, announced that 'Part I for 1851 is Published' and confirmed that seven issues were published in the 1850 volume, including 21 plates (excluding vignettes and woodcuts). Prices were not mentioned.

Summarising the essential information these were the number of parts and plates per volume and the cost per year to the subscriber:

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<sup>13</sup> The collation of this set is nothing like Catherine Strickland's set, for example in 1848 the general articles appear in page sequence followed by the texts for the 'Illustrations' followed by the pages on structure; showing that sectional numbering was purposeful. In 1849 and 1850 there is also grouping along these lines but, especially in 1850, there is a degree of jumbling of the sequence. In our annexes, to this part or to Part II, we detail the placement of texts and plates in this set. The set lacks a title page for 1852 and, while containing duplicates for 15 of the plates and a triplicate of one, it lacks pll. 88, 94, 95 and 'CII' [= 101]. The plates are not placed with the texts for their years, but follow at the end of the volume.

<sup>14</sup> These are bound at the back of Alfred Newton's two volume set in Cambridge.



1848 "Commenced in the middle of 1848 and in the latter part of that year, three parts were published." 10 pls. Price 9 shillings<sup>15</sup>.

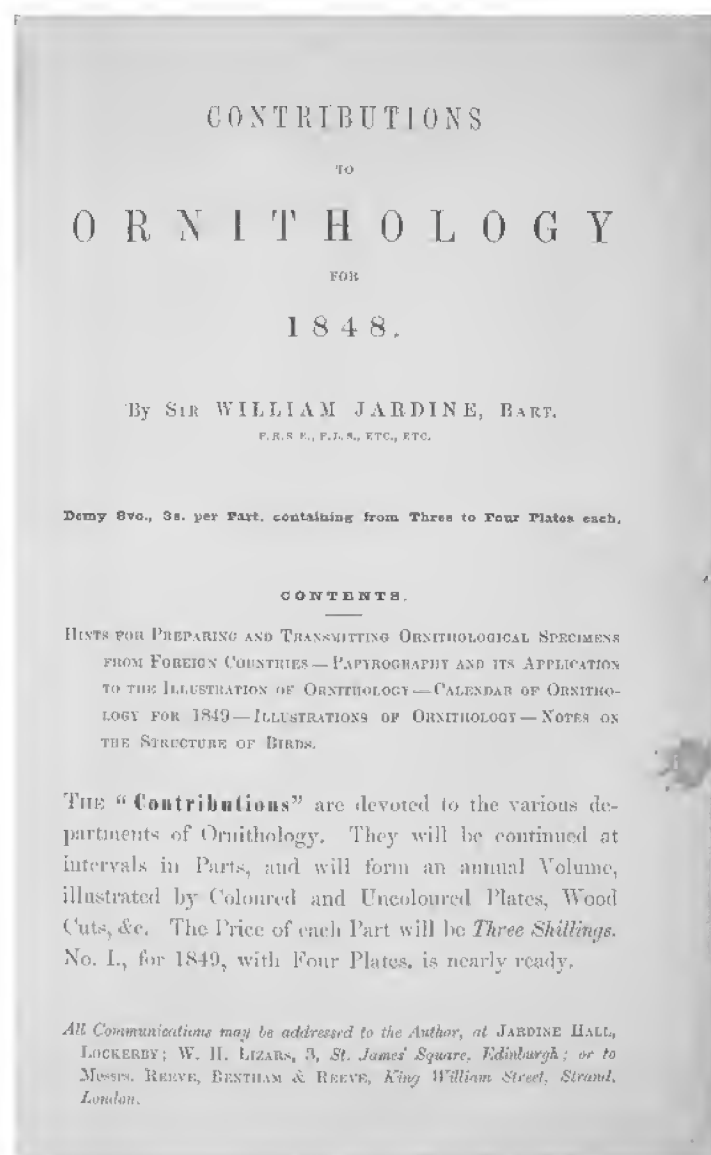
1849 "Seven parts have been published." 27 pls. Price 21 shillings.

1850 "Seven parts have been published." 21 pls. Price 21 shillings.

1851 "Six parts have been published" 20 pls. Price 18 shillings.

1852 "Seven parts have been published." 20 pls. Price 24 shillings.

Following the completion of the 1852 volume there was perhaps a final flyer with the text depicted below (Figures 2a and 2b).



**Figure 1.** The 1848 or 1849 advertisement detailing 1848 content, indicating that an annual volume would be made up of 'Parts' and giving the price per part (reproduced with permission from the Balfour Library of the Department of Zoology, Cambridge University).

The numbers given for plates do not account for the vignettes or woodcuts (although at the end of 1850 these were numbered in with the plates). Coues (1880: 717) gave this

<sup>15</sup> We owe our initial awareness of the inclusion of pricing information in here to a card in the unpublished set of cards regarding dates of publication established by Charles Richmond in support of his systematic indexation of new names of avian species and genera (Richmond, 1992) and held at the National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C.

information except for the pricing. The pricing is interesting. The annual figures make sense if the price increased in 1852 from three shillings per issue to three shillings and sixpence starting with the second issue in 1852. This lends some support to the idea that the financial viability of the series had been a concern. However, in the light of its timing<sup>16</sup> and the lack of any issues for an 1853 volume of the *Contributions* or mention of such a volume, the notice on the wrapper of Sclater’s *Synopsis of the Galbulidae* giving the above information, obviously suggests the availability of a completed series from stock at full price.

CONTRIBUTIONS  
TO  
ORNITHOLOGY  
BY  
SIR WILLIAM JARDINE, BART.  
F.R.S.E., F.L.S., ETC., ETC.

The “Contributions” will be continued at intervals, in Parts, and are intended to form an Annual Volume, illustrated by Coloured and Uncoloured Plates, Woodcuts, &c. They will be devoted entirely to the various departments of Ornithology, and their object is not only the Publication of new or interesting materials with accompanying Illustrations, Coloured or Uncoloured, as the subjects may require, but also that they should serve as a channel for the Ornithological information of the Year.

The “Contributions” were commenced in the middle of 1848, and in the latter part of that year, Three Parts were Published, price 6s., having for

CONTENTS

Hints for Preparing and Transmitting Ornithological Specimens from Foreign Countries—Papyrography and its Application to the Illustration of Ornithology, by H. E. Strickland—Calendar of Ornithology for 1849—Illustrations of Ornithology, 8 Plates—Notes on the Structure of Birds, 2 Plates.

For 1849, Seven Parts have been Published, forming a Volume, containing 27 Plates, besides Woodcuts, price 21s., and having for

CONTENTS

Notes on the Habits of some Birds collected on the Coast of Western Africa by C. A. Gordon, M.D., 57th Regiment, 2 Plates—Systematic Index to a Series of Birds, published by C. J. Temminck—Unpublished Correspondence of Linnaeus—Ornithology of Quito, 2 Plates—Observations on the Systematic Position of Artamus, 1 Plate—Monograph of the Falconidae, systematically arranged by Dr. T. T. Kaup—Ornithology of the Bermudas—Descriptions of New Birds by T. C. Eyton, Esq., 1 Plate—Notice of some New or Rare Birds which have occurred in the British Islands in 1849, 1 Plate—Illustrations of Ornithology, 16 Plates—Illustrations of Foreign Oology, 1 Plate—Notes on the Structure of Birds, 3 Plates.

For 1850, Seven Parts have been Published, forming a Volume, containing 21 Plates, besides Vignettes and Woodcuts, price 21s., and having for

CONTENTS

Ornithology of Quito—Ornithology of the Bermudas—Observations on the Position of Artamus Sanguinolentus—Sceloporus Brehmi—Remarks on Sterna Inca—Monograph of the Falconidae, systematically arranged, by Dr. T. T. Kaup, concluded—Notes on the Osteology of Scapores by T. C. Eyton, Esq., 2 Plates—Meeting of British Association at Edinburgh, 1850—Ornithology of Section D, 1 Plate—The Dodo and Presumed Extinct Birds of Madagascar and the Mauritius, &c.—Ornithology of the Coasts and Islands of Western Africa by Dr. Hartlaub—Illustrations of Foreign Oology, 4 Plates—Illustrations of Ornithology, 16 Plates.

For 1851, Six Parts have been Published, forming a Volume, containing 14 Plates, price 18s., and having for

CONTENTS

Ornithology in 1850—Ornithological Notes by H. E. Strickland—Nouvelle Classification des Voleurs par M. A. Mathewson—New Species of Calliste by P. L.

2

Sclater—Monographie des Loxiens, Bonaparte & Schlegel—Synopsis of Calliste by P. L. Sclater—New Species of Euphonia by H. E. Strickland—New Genus of Dendrocolaptes by T. C. Eyton—Illustrations of Ornithology—Synopsis of Genus Euphonia by P. L. Sclater—Ornithological Observations by P. L. Sclater—Gnathodon Strigirostris—Scytalopus, Gould—Monograph of the Strigidae by Dr. T. T. Kaup—Notes on some Birds from the River Gaboon by H. E. Strickland—New Species of Macropygia by J. Gould—New Species of Humming Birds by J. Gould—Birds of Western Africa—Genus Scytalopus by Baron de La Fresnaye—Collection of Louis Fraser—Cypselus Affinis—New Species of Synallaxis by T. C. Eyton.

For 1852, Seven Parts have been Published, forming a Volume, containing 20 Plates, price 21s., and having for

CONTENTS

Ornithology in 1851—Ornithological Observations by P. L. Sclater—Remarks on Dendrocolaptes by T. C. Eyton—Note on Genus Dromas, Paykull, by Mr. Blyth—Ornithological Notices by H. E. Strickland—Ornithological Observations by Philip L. Sclater—Illustrations of Foreign Oology—Habits of Larus Canus—Illustrations of Indian Ornithology by E. Blyth—Birds of Western Africa, Collections of Louis Fraser—Ornithology of the Island of Tobago—Detailed Characters of some Species of Phainopepla by Dr. E. Rhippeil—On the Geographical Distribution of the Genus Turacus by Dr. G. Hartlaub—Ornithology of United States Exploring Expedition—Halimastur Rex—Monograph of the Owls by Dr. T. T. Kaup—List of a Collection of Birds made by James Danbony, Esq., on the coasts of the Red Sea in 1851, by Philip L. Sclater—Descriptions of some New Species of Birds from the Parisian Collections—On a New Species of the Family Ampelidae by Dr. Emilien Cornalia of Milan—Note on Dr. Hartlaub’s Ammyris Bianconi—Descriptions of Three New Species of Humming Birds by G. Gould—Description of Sigmodon Conieepw—List of a Collection of Birds procured by Mr. Anderson in the Damara country in Western Africa, with Notes, by H. E. Strickland and P. L. Sclater—On Baceros Cultratus, a New Species from Sierra Leone, by Professor Sundevall.

In Three Parts, Large Folio, Price £3, 8s.

THE  
ICHTHOLOGY OF ANNANDALE,  
OR ILLUSTRATIONS OF  
FOOTMARKS IMPRESSED ON THE NEW RED SANDSTONE  
OF  
CORNOCKLE MUIR,  
DUMFRIESSHIRE.  
By SIR WILLIAM JARDINE, BART.  
F.R.S.E., F.L.S., ETC., ETC.

The few remains, or traces of remains, that we possess from the New Red Sandstone, and the numerous species of Animals which are proved by their Footmarks to have travelled over its surface at a period previous to its consolidation, render it desirable to supply the Geologist with illustrative Plates of these interesting objects. The Illustrations consist of Thirteen Plates, Lithographed from the “Impressions on the Sandstone.”

From the difficulty of properly representing these reduced, they are figured of the size of the Originals, and are printed in Colours, so as to represent the appearance of the Sandstone as nearly as possible.

Descriptions and Explanatory Observations accompany the Plates.

LITHOGRAPHED AND PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR  
BY W. H. LIZARS, AND PUBLISHED AT 3, ST. JAMES’ SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

Figures 2a (recto) and 2b (verso).

This advertisement detailed the number of issues and plates per year and the pricing, and summarised the content. The back of the wrapper for Sclater's *Synopsis of the Galbulidae*, published by Lizars in 1853, carried these pages of text; see Coues (1880: 717) (scanned by McGill University Library, Montreal and reproduced with permission). We have not seen this in the form of a flyer.

JARDINE’S EXPLORATIONS OF CONTENT

We see the “Illustrations of Ornithology” (present in 1848, 1849, 1850, and 1851) as Jardine’s original ‘core component’ of the *Contributions*. These were not only a continuation of what he and Selby had done before; they also allowed his daughter to develop her considerable artistic talent. The work, however, needed to compete with the flow of work from the studio of John Gould, a daunting prospect.

<sup>16</sup> We have not traced a more accurate date of publication than ‘1853’.

The page numbering of the texts for the plates making up “Illustrations of Ornithology” shows that these plates were grouped for publication. We believe that it was originally intended that each issue contain two or more plates. We rely on this to suggest the split of the pagination between issues in the first two volumes, where no other evidence is available.

To complement the plates and the texts relating to them, the issues contained other content. Jardine, having used hyphenated pagination first to allow the “Illustrations of Ornithology” of each issue to be brought together for binding, began to test other text or plate groups that could also logically be bound together. This is apparent for “Notes on the Structure of Birds” (1848, 1849) and for “Illustrations of Foreign Oology” (1849, 1850, 1852). Some of his ideas, which may have seemed promising, did not last. The offering, in the 1848 volume, of a “Calendar of Ornithology for 1849” must have received little approval from subscribers and was not continued. In the same vein a “Notice of the new or rare birds which have occurred in the British Isles in 1849” (1850) was not followed by a similar notice for 1850. Instead the subject was broadened to become “Ornithology in 1850” (1851) and “Ornithology in 1851” (1852). In 1851 and 1852 these groups of subject content were largely replaced by short notes contributed in some number by Strickland as “Ornithological notes” and Sclater as “Ornithological observations”. Meanwhile authorship had broadened so that the 1850 and later volumes included articles by Edward Blyth, Baron de la Fresnaye, Thomas Eyton, John Gould, Gustav Hartlaub, Johann Kaup, Eduard Rüppell, Carl Sundevall, Johan W. von Müller and John Wolley. The international interest of the journal was being recognised.

## THE PAGINATION

Wood (1931: 296) described the early volumes as “irregularly and separately paged”; Wheldon & Wesley catalogues say “collation is complicated by eccentric pagination and the plates not being numbered”<sup>17</sup>.

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<sup>17</sup> In the Wheldon & Wesley archives at the USNM we have found and examined notes relating to eight sales lots from 1944 to 1993 (see Appendix I) of the seven sets involved three were original and four reprints. These records, and our own examinations, demonstrate that plate counts are difficult. Looking at the original sets only, we see that what is considered to have been Jardine’s own set (see Figure 5) had 104 in total, including ‘two plain plates issued illustrating the last two articles in 1852’, we believe this figure is arrived at by using the 101 that are listed, adding 81\*, which is of the two species of *Synallaxis* described by Eyton on p. 159 in 1851, and then counting the two plain ones. Mrs. Strickland’s set is bound as three volumes and 31 uncoloured plates are bound in at the back of volume 3, these include only one that is not accounted for by published contents. This is of *Sphenæacus pycnopygius* which is associated with the next to last article in the 1852 volume. The other ‘plain plate’ in Sir William’s copy is probably of *Buceros cultratus* of which an example is bound into Alfred Newton’s set. These two plates do indeed relate to ‘the last two articles in 1852’. Gurney’s set, which passed through their hands twice, had 102 (101 ‘numbered’ plus one unnumbered, referred to as ‘81\*’). Another set sold was said to have 72 coloured plates and 23 plain and the notes say “Wood wrongly lists the total of plates as 101 by including the text figures” yet Jardine gave numbers to those (and mistakenly gave the number CII in the text for pl. 101). However, Wood (1931: 406) in fact cited ‘101 col. pl.’ for the Godman set and that must indeed have been incorrect, and (*op. cit.*: p. 296) gave 103 for what must be another set. The Wheldon & Wesley notes on this card go on to state, correctly we believe, that “the number that are coloured varies from copy to copy but is never more than 83”.



General printing practice, taking as an example a printed sheet which, when folded for cutting and binding, and known as a gathering or signature, was for the first page of each such signature to be numbered in small print, usually in the bottom left hand corner; thus, for three sheets each yielding eight pages, the pages numbered 1, 9 and 17 would carry signature numbers 1, 2 and 3 (but the first would often be omitted as too obvious to mention). Normal pagination counts from the first page and on the verso of page 1 is page 2; thus a two-page spread will have an even numbered page on the left and an odd-numbered page on the right. Jardine's numbering system, although often using small page numbers in the signature space, is not related to signatures and required the binders to work rather differently. When arranged as he wanted one finds some odd-numbered pages are on the reverse side of pages (the verso), so that when a two page spread is open the even-numbered pages are to the right (on the recto). Jardine's initial motive was a wish to have a page spread that simultaneously displayed a plate and the first page of any text for it. It is thus not surprising that both the printers and, later the binders, had problems and correct collation is confusing.

Indeed it is this combination of complexity and a variety of errors that we believe have defeated previous attempts at understanding his purpose. Because of this we address the plate numbering first. Plates are printed on quality paper with nothing on the back; whether the blank side is the recto or the verso matters not. Such pages are not counted in the numbering. In contrast blank text pages on thinner paper should be counted and confirm a correct collation.

The idea of using page numbers with hyphenated suffixes was apparently conceived to link material, like the "Illustrations of Ornithology" and the texts to them, for ease of identification when, instead of binding issue by issue, the subscriber chose to bind all key sections for the year in groups. Perhaps for this reason, i.e. they did not all relate to the same group, the early plates themselves had no plate numbers. Later, with the title page and list of contents for 1850, Jardine (1850) reported that subscribers wished the plates to be numbered. He explained as follows: "Some of our Subscribers have expressed a wish to have the Plates numbered, to give facilities for quoting. We have no objections to comply with this wish, though we thought that the quotation of the description was sufficient, and our intention was, that the Plates of the "Illustrations" might be bound separately, as they accumulated sufficiently to form a moderately thick volume." He then provided the numbers to be marked on all the plates in the first three volumes<sup>18</sup>. But in 1851 and 1852 he provided numbers only in his tables of contents, he did not add numbers to the plates themselves.

Recall that "Illustrations of Ornithology" was a title<sup>19</sup> that Jardine & Selby had used before, over the years 1826 to 1843, and their plates in that earlier work had always been of new or rare birds. In the *Contributions*, this sectional title was probably deliberately chosen with the intent of continuing to depict such subjects. Now, within the *Contributions*, we

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<sup>18</sup> No doubt some subscribers duly annotated their plates with these numbers, despite the fact that some were mere vignettes occupying only part of a page. Mrs. Strickland's set has not been annotated with these numbers; indeed on some plates different numbers have been added by hand (the numbers added by hand in Hugh Strickland's copy are also incompatible with the published numbers supplied in the introductory pages for the 1850 volume).

<sup>19</sup> Employed for two "Series" of plates with text; both series issued in parts (Zimmer, 1926).

believe these were Jardine’s favourite plates. As we show below, these unnumbered plates were linked. The numbering of the associated text pages and specifically the suffixes to those page numbers did this. However, illustrations relating to other subjects also appeared in the *Contributions*. Those dealing with osteology and anatomy were given the sectional title “Notes on the Structure of Birds” and their pages had their own suffixes, also presumably intended to allow subsets to be collated sequentially.

Thus in the 1848 volume the plates in the “Illustrations of Ornithology” section, given, in late 1850, the numbers 1 and 2, 5, 6 and 7, and 10, 11 and 12, are seen to be three discrete groups, associated with text pages 14-1 and 15-2; 23-3 to 26-6, and 60-7 to 63-10 (see Figure 3); each issue contained one of these groups.

CONTENTS.	
	Page
HINTS FOR PREPARING AND TRANSMITTING ORNITHOLOGICAL SPECIMENS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES . . . . .	3
PAPYROGRAPHY, AND ITS APPLICABILITY TO THE ILLUSTRATION OF ORNITHOLOGY . . . . .	18-14
CALENDAR OF ORNITHOLOGY FOR 1849 . . . . .	29-19
ILLUSTRATIONS OF ORNITHOLOGY—	
<i>Turdus xanthoscelsus</i> , <i>Jard.</i> . . . .	14-1
<i>Chrysophilus kirkii</i> , <i>Malh.</i> . . . .	15-2
<i>Pericrocotus erythropygus</i> , <i>Jerd.</i> . . . .	23-3
<i>Muscicapa hemileucura</i> , <i>Hodg.</i> . . . .	25-5
<i>Heterura sylvana</i> , <i>Hodg.</i> . . . .	26-6
<i>Scops cristata</i> , <i>Daud. var.</i> . . . .	60-7
<i>Tityra surinama</i> , <i>Linn.</i> . . . .	62-9
<i>Tinania leucotis</i> , <i>Strick.</i> . . . .	63-10
NOTES ON THE STRUCTURE OF BIRDS—	
<i>Ortalia ruficauda</i> . . . . .	16-1
<i>Penelope cristata</i> . . . . .	27-3

**Figure 3.** The table of contents from the 1848 volume (reproduced with permission, from Mrs. Strickland’s set in the Balfour Library, Cambridge).

The unduplicated suffixes thus link the ten pages of texts for these plates. In the same volume the “Notes on the Structure of Birds” appeared in just two places (i.e. two issues). The first location included plate 3 and ‘plate 4’, which is only a vignette: these get pages 16-1 and an unnumbered page for this first vignette, which counts as 17-2. The second location included plate 8 and ‘plate 9’, which is a second vignette: these are pages 27-3 and 28-4. There were three issues this year and the ‘Calendar’ made up most of the last issue so taking account of this and the other numbered pages, and of their chronological sequence of publication, we place the first plates on structure in issue 1 and the second in issue 2.

Strickland's own bound set has these 1848 sections grouped. We have not been able to examine Jardine's 'museum' copy<sup>20</sup>; if he did not group them in the same way then it may be supposed that this sectional concept was Strickland's.

#### PRIMARY EVIDENCE: THE VERREAUX SET

One reason that the volumes of the *Contributions* have been widely regarded as books, and cited as if there was just one part per year, is that there is only very limited modern awareness that there were several issues per year. We have found no published details of the composition of any of the issues or of the dates when issues appeared. Coues (1880) drew on the *Contributions* for at least 50 entries in his bibliography, but a review of those shows that he never cited an issue number, nor questioned whether any part of a volume was late<sup>21</sup>. Of the sets reported upon by bibliographers only Wood (1931: 406) noted the existence of wrappers or covers. At least some wrappers were in an incomplete set that Richmond had procured for the Emma Shearer Wood Library at McGill University, Montreal<sup>22</sup>. Four original wrappers, printed in remarkably bold colours, are known in the Radcliffe Library set at Oxford, digitised by Google Books, but only the front pages of just four 1849 wrappers have been bound in; these are for 1849, the first part being numbered and dated by hand, whereas Nos. 'II', 'III' and 'V' have both 1849 and their numbers printed. No month dates appear. There were some wrappers in the partial set that Richmond examined, and he would have surely noted on a card for any taxon name derived from that issue, such dates as he found. However, his cards only show dates that seem to be those found within the text pages and on the plates.

The 'incomplete set' of the *Contributions* examined by Richmond had once belonged to Verreaux<sup>23</sup>, and was found to contain some issues in their 'original covers' (Wood, 1931: 137, 406) and Richmond included information, essentially issue numbers from those, in about 130 of his cards for new names (Richmond, 1992), but did not include issue numbers for names from 1848 or the first issues of 1849.

The Verreaux set of this work is not now to be found in any part of the Library at McGill University<sup>24</sup>. However, Richmond, who had the Baird set of *Contributions* available for

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<sup>20</sup> Now privately held in Australia.

<sup>21</sup> In contrast, Coues (1880:746), for example, noted concerns about dates of issue of other 'part works'.

<sup>22</sup> That this volume was in the Emma Shearer Wood library may suggest that acquisition was before 1920 when the Blacker Library was founded. Emma Shearer, a member of a family prominent in Montréal, married Casey Wood in October 1886, whose father was from New York, and who had close links to the Smithsonian Institution (Hume, 1942: 482). Wood (1931: xiv) noted that this library was "originally intended to ... [contain] ... as nearly as possible complete sets of periodical and serials devoted to bird-life" so it is understandable that the *Contributions* would have been a significant item of desiderata.

<sup>23</sup> One of Richmond's cards states "In my copy it is in Pt. 2. and pagination (in ink by J. Verr.) is continuous with rest of this part." Jules P. Verreaux (1807-1873) established Maison Verreaux as successful dealers in natural history specimens.

<sup>24</sup> Confirmed by Eleanor Maclean (Biology Liaison Librarian) 30 July 2008 and further discussed with her 5 October 2009 when the circumstances that could have led to such a loss were considered.



reference, had the foresight to record his findings from the Verreaux set in Baird’s set<sup>25</sup>. These notations, set out in Table I, are an extension of his collected reference material.

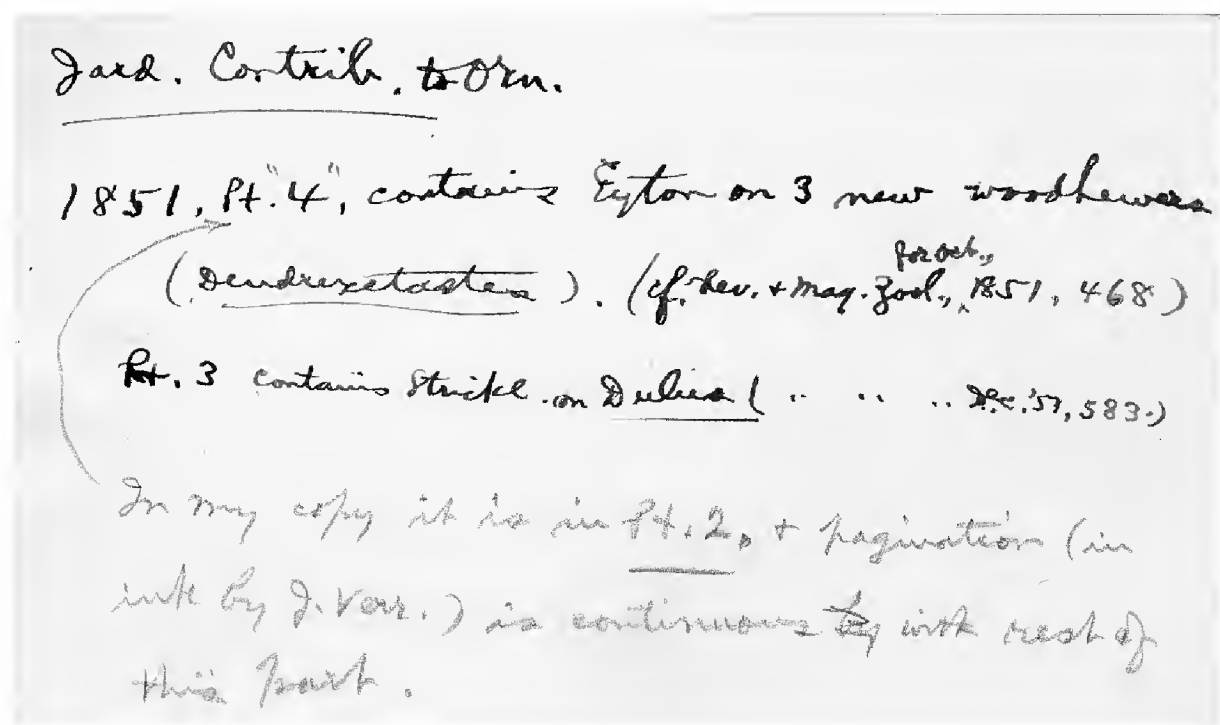
Year	Part	Pages	Comments
1848	1		
	2		
	3		
1849	1		No information on parts 1-5
	6 & 7		Incl. p. 96-9
1850	1	1-30	
	2	[31]-50	
	3	51-66	
	4	67-84	
	5	85-104	
	6	105 (or 105*) – 122	
	7	123-153 (? +)	
1851	1	1-48	
	2	49-80	
	3	81-104 (?)	Re: p. 103 “Lafresnaye says this is in part 5” (source: Rev. et Mag. Zool. 1851)
	4	(?) 105-130	
	5 & 6	131-161 (? +)	
1852	1	1-28	
	2	29-45	
	3	47-68	
	4	69-92	
	5	93-116	
	6	117-140	
	7	141-162	

**Table I.** Details of Richmond’s annotations in Baird’s set (suffixes to page numbers where present are not included in column 3)

These suggest that the Verreaux copy, which Wood (1931) said was incomplete, lacked the 1848 volume, or at least lacked all the issue covers from it, and also lacked much of the 1849 volume or most of its covers. Richmond’s notes confirm that sometimes two issues were published together, i.e. that they shared a cover. There is no evidence that Richmond found lists of contents and presumably the covers lacked these<sup>26</sup>.

<sup>25</sup> A Smithsonian Institution date stamp shows that this copy belonged to the museum as early as 1868. Baird died in 1887.

<sup>26</sup> The extant wrappers in the set in the Radcliffe Library in Oxford are just the front leaf and as such tell us nothing.



**Figure 4.** A typical and relevant unpublished card by Richmond (reproduced with kind permission of the Division of Birds, National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C.)

Richmond, working at the then United States National Museum (USNM), was building a record of generic and specific names in ornithology and needed to determine which names were new and had not been used before (Stone, 1933). He was working some 150 years after the 10th edition of the *Systema Naturæ* of Linnaeus and over 50 years after Strickland (1842) had helped draft a proposal for international rules on nomenclature. By now major catalogues and regional studies were becoming an important focus of museum work, and the USNM was a leader in this. Richmond was deliberately seeking to establish precise dates of publication so that priority could be ascertained. These cards have been published in microfiche form (Richmond, 1992) and this, the ‘Richmond Index’, includes date information, which often helps to prove the priority of a name. The original cards are held in the USNM, Washington D.C. Alternatively, access to images of these cards is now also possible on-line through <http://www.zoonomen.net>.

Year	Part	Pages	Comments
1848	1	1-[17]	Tentative
	2	18-14 to 28-4	Tentative
	3	29-19 to 63-10	Tentative
1849	1	1-32	Very tentative
	2	33-5 to 45	Very tentative
	3	46-8 to 59	Very tentative
	4	60-10 to 87-12	Very tentative
	5	88-16 to [95]	Very tentative
	6 & 7	96-9 to [139]	Incl. p. 96-9 according to Richmond

**Table II.** Our attribution of pages to issues in 1848 and 1849 where Richmond seems to have found no wrappers

Occasionally Richmond’s notations display his suspicion that his evidence was incomplete and his entries doubtful. This applies principally to the pages in 1850 in which Gould’s novelties were described when one printed page was removed and two were inserted.

Richmond’s unpublished supplementary cards, dealing with books or periodicals rather than names, contain evidence relating to their dates of publication, but in this instance these cards do not record the finding of dated covers (see Figure 4). These are also held in Washington.

Apart from Richmond’s findings in the Verreaux set there is a certain amount of evidence in the work itself that bears on both the composition of the issues and the dates of those issues however we will treat this more fully in Part II of our paper.

For the volumes for 1850, 1851 and 1852 Richmond’s notes in Baird’s set are apparently based on pages found within their covers and we detail these below.

We are left with the 1848 and 1849 volumes to solve. There is little to help with 1848 and 1849. As regards 1848, Richmond’s notes indicate only that Richmond perceived three groups and he listed: (i) the two initial articles and the Calendar (i.e. general content), (ii) the “Illustrations”, and (iii) the “Notes on structure”. Given the very unequal lengths of these (see Part II) it is improbable that Richmond equated these three groups with the three issues reported by Coues. However, we believe that the evidence of the groups of plates in the ‘Illustrations of Ornithology’ section can be used. The 1853 notice stated that there were three issues in 1848 and seven in 1849 and Richmond’s notes inform us that issues 6 and 7 of the 1848 volume appeared together. There are three groups of these plates in 1848 and six in 1849 and we believe that in 1849 Jardine felt that in providing six groups of these plates, one group being within the double issue, he had met his target. On this skeletal hypothesis it is then necessary to add the pagination per issue.

Year	Part	Pages [simplified]	Plates	Comments
1848	1	1-17	1, 2, 3, 4	
	2	18-28	5, 6, 7, 8, 9	
	3	29-63	10, 11, 12	
1849	1	c. 1-32	13, 14, 15, 16	Pagination very tentative
	2	c. 33-45	17, 18, 19	Pagination very tentative
	3	c. 46-59	20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25	Pagination very tentative
	4	c. 60-87	26, 27, 28	Pagination very tentative
	5	c. 88-94	29, 30, 31, 32	Pagination very tentative
	6/7	95-138	33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40	We accept that p. ‘96-9’ seems to belong in parts 6/7.
1850	1	1-30	41, 42, 43, 44, 45	
	2	31-50	46, 47	
	3	51-66	48, 49, 50, 51	
	4	67-84	52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 58	Plate 57 was probably prepared for issue here but very likely held to accompany its text (out in part 7)

Year	Part	Pages [simplified]	Plates	Comments
	5	85-104?	59, 60	Pl. 60 is a coloured vignette on p. 102. The footnote on p. 105* relates to this.
	6	105? -122	61, 62, 63	
	7	123-153	57, 64, 65, 66	
1851	1	1-48	<b>67, 68, 69</b>	
	2	49-80	<b>70, 71, 72</b>	
	3	81-104	<b>73, 74, 75</b>	Re: p. 103 see note in Table I.
	4	105-130	<b>76, 77, 78, [80]</b>	Plate 80 relates to text here but is dated 1852, and was almost certainly issued with issues 5/6.
	5/6	131-163	<b>79, 81</b>	See Part II for reasons to date this issue from 1852
1852	1	1-28	<b>82</b>	
	2	29-45	<b>83, 84, 85, 86</b>	Page 46 is blank.
	3	47-68	<b>87, 88, 89</b>	
	4	69-92		
	5	93-116	<b>90, 91, 92, 93</b>	
	6	117-140	<b>94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101</b>	See Part II as regards evidence for issue in 1853 [insufficient]
	7	141-162		See Part II as regards evidence for 1853 [sufficient]
Note that volume dates are used above. The evidence for when each issue was published we tackle in Part II.				

**Table III.** Suggested structure of the parts for the five years (1848-1852) giving a summary of the likely pagination and the final plate numbers (those in bold type being mentioned in the tables of contents issued by Lizars for 1851 and 1852).

RE-ISSUES

The remainder stocks of *The Naturalist’s Library* were sold to Henry Bohn who re-issued all 40 volumes in 1840 at a lower price (Sheets-Pyenson, 1981: 69).

Some or all of the remaining stock of *Contributions to Ornithology* came into the hands of Samuel Highley<sup>27</sup> who re-issued the work. The Wheldon & Wesley notes state that this had “new title pages, and indexes to the text and plates” and note that plate 81\* figures in Highley’s list of plates (it did not appear in the Lizars contents lists). The re-issued set was designed for binding in two volumes separating text and plates, and two appropriate lists of

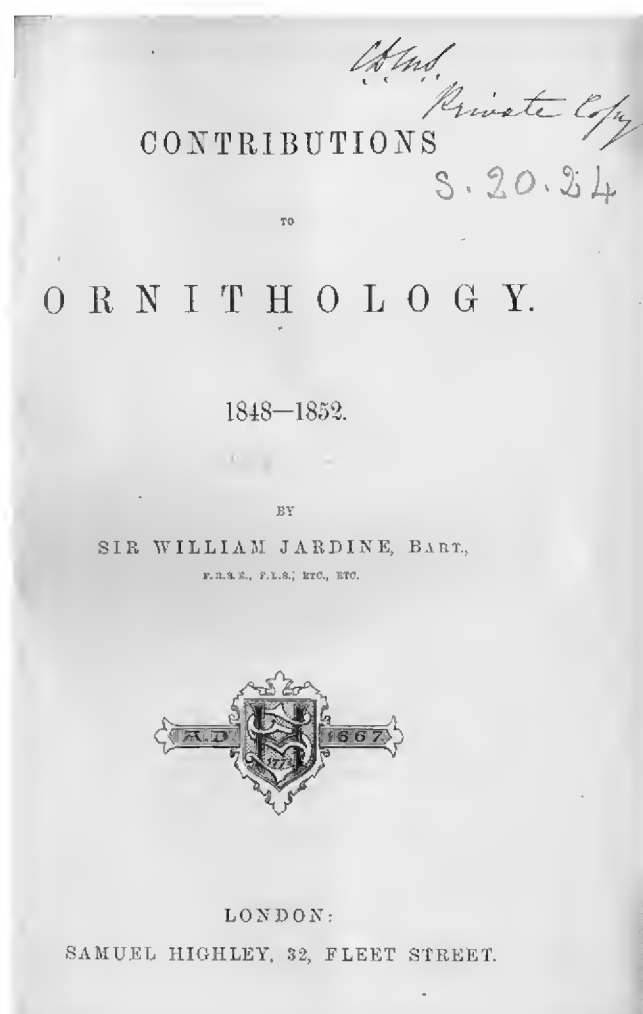
<sup>27</sup> Samuel Highley [Sr.], once the assistant and shopman for John Murray (1745-1793), continued the business during the minority of John Murray’s son, after which he was briefly in partnership with him before parting company in March 1803, taking with him, by agreement, the medical related publishing, and moving a few doors away in Fleet Street. By 1843 Samuel Highley’s son was established as a bookseller (Anon., 1843).

contents are included<sup>28</sup>. Samuel Highley produced a new title page with his imprint (Figure 5) and the dates 1848-1852; this is usually found in both volumes (but there is no date indicating when he published his set).

The consequences of this separation are:

(1) that Highley's two volume set, of which very probably some sets were sold bound, was quite distinctive

(2) his page collation could not be identical in page sequence to the original volumes with the plates in their proper place, regardless of any problems understanding Jardine's numbering system.



**Figure 5.** The title page of the Samuel Highley reprint showing the overarching dates of 1848-1852 (photographed from a set in the Balfour Library, Cambridge; reproduced with permission).

The identification of a set as a re-issue may immediately be suspected when a global title page for the five years is found; it will be dated 1848-1852 and most probably the title page will show Highley's name, as publisher, with his London address on the recto, and on the verso will be found "T.E. Metcalf, Printer, 63 Snow Hill". No date appears there. However, Highley's title page has found its way into other sets that are not bound with the plates in a separate volume. This and the revised contents pages were collected, and inserted into Mrs.

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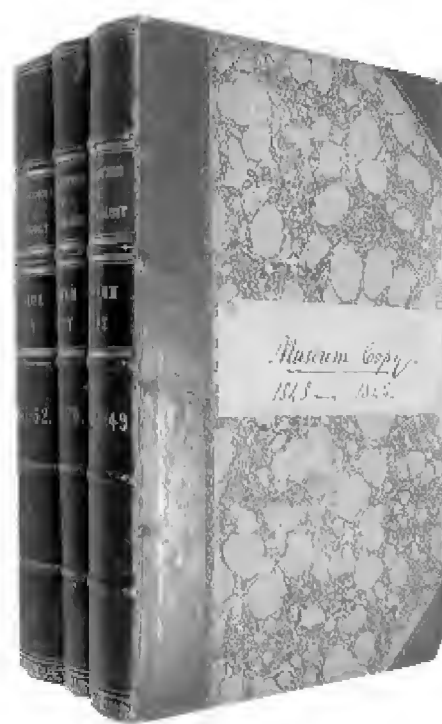
<sup>28</sup> Wheldon & Wesley incorrectly referred to an 'index'; there is in fact a reset six page list of contents, numbered [iii]-viii, for the volume of text (in which all mention of plate numbers disappears), and a separate three page list of plates for the volume of plates.



Strickland's copy, which is a complete original except for these pages (added as a relevant curiosity). It is also in the set in the Rothschild Library (which is catalogued as a set of the original issue, and, in as much as the plates are not gathered in a second volume this is correct, but in addition to containing the Highley title page it includes some of the annual half titles that Highley inserted and lacks some annual title pages from the Lizars set). It is quite possibly a collation derived from a re-issue. A set of two volumes in the second of which all the plates are gathered and which includes a half-title "Illustrations to Jardine's Contributions to Ornithology" is almost undoubtedly a re-issue. However, as the set in the Rothschild Library suggests, other re-issued sets may have been rearranged to resemble the original issue.



**Figure 6.** The binding of a typical Highley reprint as shown in Catalogue 43 (October 2005) of Andrew Isles, Prahran, Victoria 3181, Australia (photograph Andrew Isles; reproduced with permission).



**Figure 7.** The bound 3 volume set of Jardine's "Museum copy" as shown in Catalogue 43 (October 2005) of Andrew Isles, Prahran, Victoria 3181, Australia (photograph Andrew Isles; reproduced with permission).

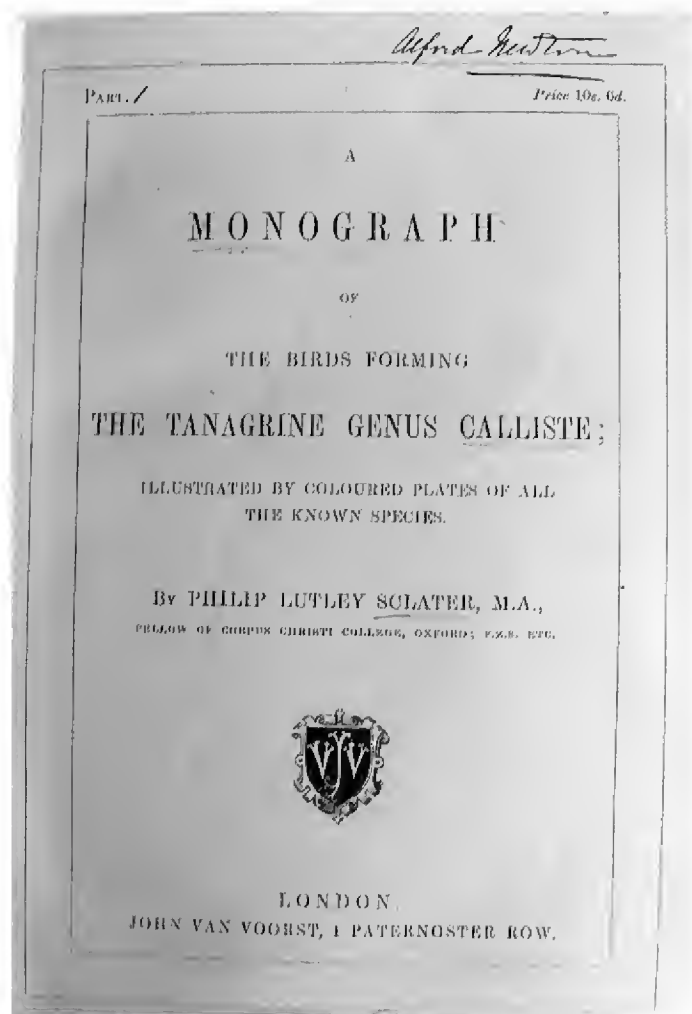
For the date '1860' Peters probably drew on Wood (1931: 296) who, reporting on a two-volume set, one of text, and one of plates, used "1860?" and said "these plates vary decidedly from the original". Wood did not mention Highley<sup>29</sup>. The earliest mention of this date that we have found is in the Catalogue of the Library of the British Museum (Natural History), Vol. II, p. 927 (British Museum, 1904). However, the Highley set that belongs to the Zoological Society of London has a dedication by Sir William Jardine dated 25th May 1857 bound in before its title page which shows that the date of 1860 needs advancing to 1857.

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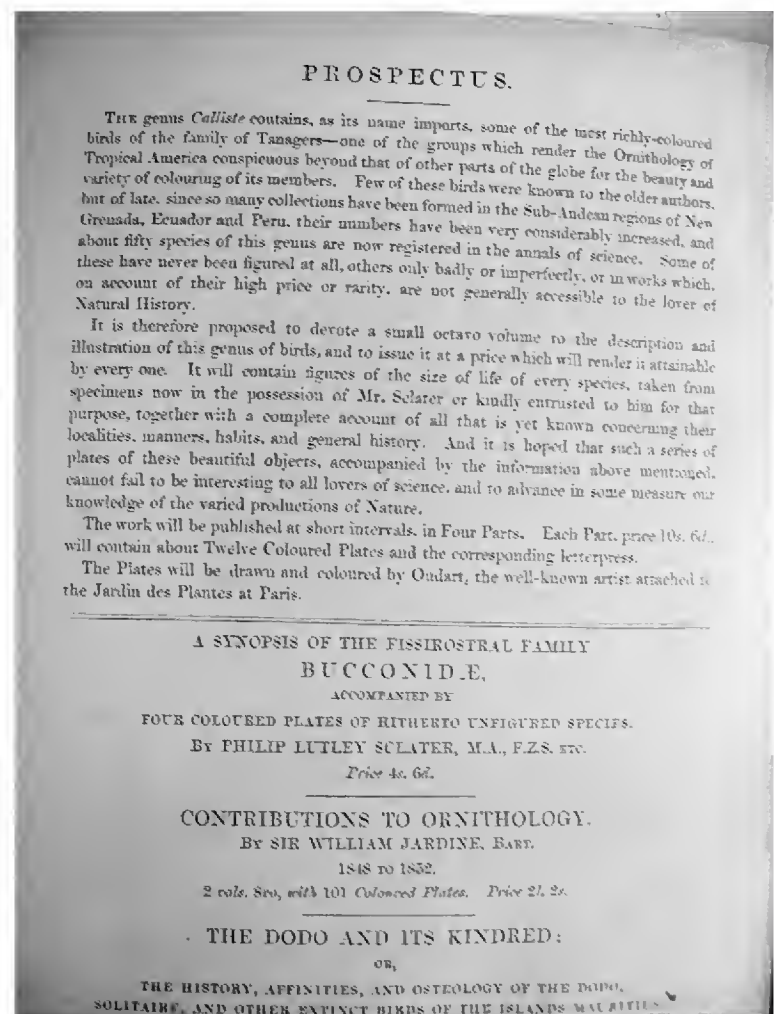
<sup>29</sup> But Wood also mentioned a set in the 'British Museum Natural History Library' from which plate 67 is missing. This is the Highley reprint and is in the Rare Books room at the Natural History Museum, South Kensington.



Three sets for which the Wheldon & Wesley notes provide information were sets bound as two volumes<sup>30</sup>. The notes do not specifically state that one volume is text and the other plates, but we believe all these will have been re-issues. A typical Highley re-issue<sup>31</sup> perhaps with original binding is shown in Figure 6; the spine lettering shows one is text, the other plates. A Highley set in the Balfour Library of the Cambridge University, Department of Zoology is bound in a very similar but slightly less ornate red and gold style (Jane Acred *in litt.* 28 August 2008).



**Figure 8a.** The front of the undated wrapper of Part 1 of Sclater's *Monograph of the ... genus Calliste ...* This dates from 1857 (see British Museum, 1913: 1882) (photographed in the Balfour Library, Cambridge, reproduced with permission).



**Figure 8b.** The back of the undated wrapper of Part 1 of Sclater's *Monograph of the ... genus Calliste ...* See mention of 2 volume set of the *Contributions* (photographed in the Balfour Library, Cambridge, reproduced with permission).

The existence of a different 1848-1852 title page, without Highley's imprint and without mention of Metcalf as its printer and lacking any identification as to publisher or printer, but including the separate lists of contents just as they are found in the Highley re-issue, is, we believe, previously unreported.

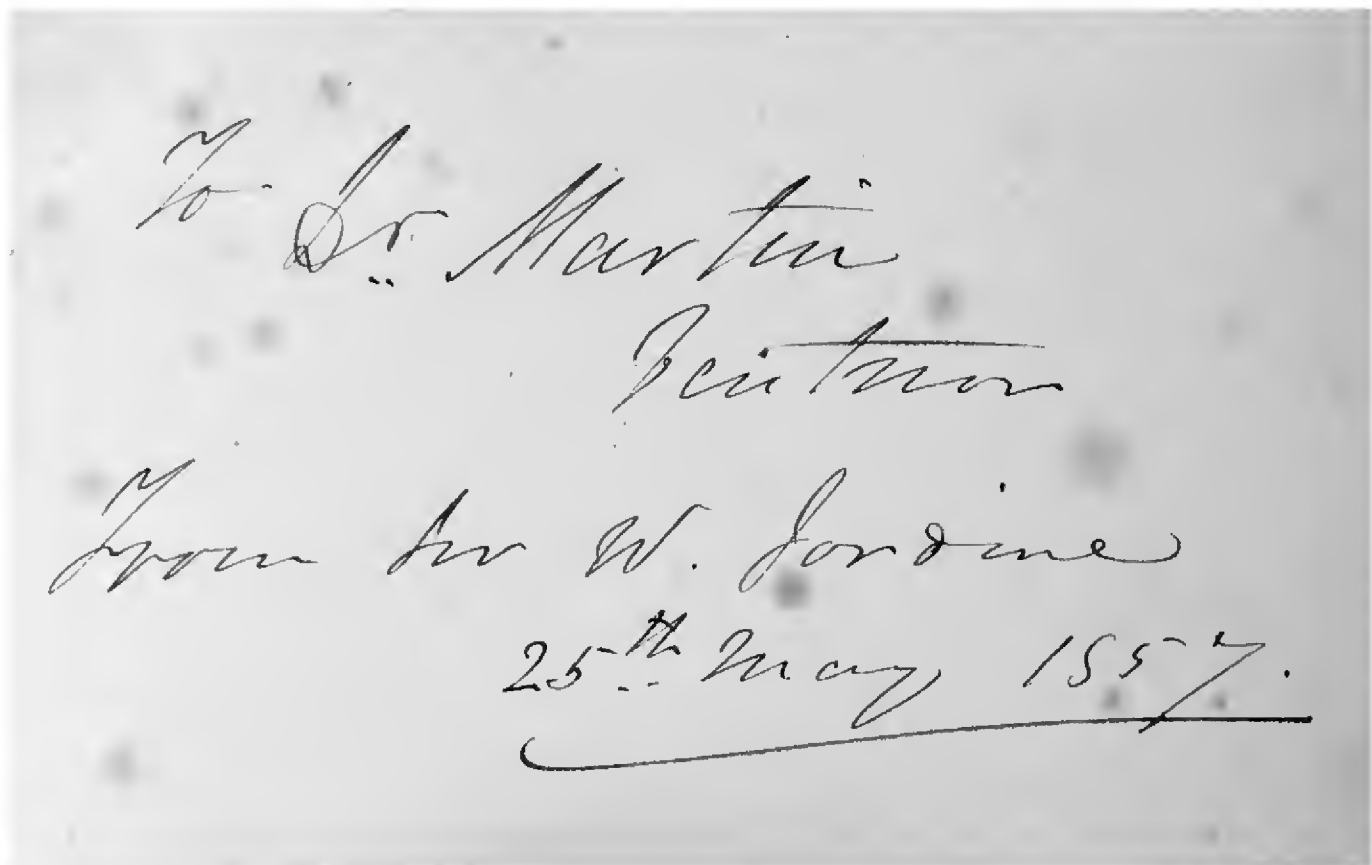
<sup>30</sup> These are almost certainly re-issues and here too plate counts vary. The first copy reported upon by Wheldon & Wesley had 83 coloured plates and 12 plain, the second 82 colour plates, 13 plain plates and 2 hand coloured text figures, and the third 82 colour plates, 13 plain plates and 3 hand coloured text figures.

<sup>31</sup> This may or may not have been one seen by Wheldon & Wesley.

The two-volume set that belonged to Alfred Newton and is signed and dated by him 18 July 1863 appears to be from such a re-issue; so too does Baird's copy at the Smithsonian. Coincidentally Alfred Newton's copy of Sclater (1857), has a wrapper for its part 1 bound in (Figure 8a), which carries on the back (Figure 8b) an advertisement for two-volume sets of the *Contributions* for two guineas. It is quite possible that Newton's two-volume set was obtained from this source. Newton's copy was perhaps only bound recently but the advertisement implies that this two guinea set was, or was about to be, available in 1857.

Thus two sets of a re-issue were available, one with the Highley imprint and the other, perhaps later one, lacking this and with a title page that does not advertise its publisher.

The stock available to be remaindered may have led to an arrangement which seems to have involved sharing the print run of the new tables of contents and then separate sales efforts. Catherine Strickland had a set of the Highley re-issue, and also had some separate pages from it bound into her personal copy or the original Lizars set. And Jardine himself gave away such a set in May 1857 (see Figure 9) which is now in the library of the Zoological Society of London, suggests that both were involved with, or gave permission for, the Highley re-issue.



**Figure 9.** Jardine's autograph in a set of the Highley edition proving its existence in 1857 (photograph courtesy of the the Zoological Society of London, 2009).

One perceived correction has been reported which it was thought would reveal any re-issue 'masquerading' as an original. Peters (1937: 34 fn) stated that in the "1860 reissue of Jardine's *Contrib. Orn.*, p. 105, note" the name that appears as *Ptilonopus cinctus* has been altered from *Ptilinopus strophium* in the original work. But Peters (1937) did not have the full facts available to him.

This concerns a paper already read by Gould at a meeting of the Zoological Society of London on May 14th 1850 which Gould presumably repeated at or paraphrased for the "Meeting of the British Association at Edinburgh, July 30, 1850" since Jardine, in a section of

the *Contributions for 1850*, included a paper entitled “A brief account of the Researches in Natural History of John M’Gillivray, Esq. the Naturalist attached to H.M. Surveying Ship the *Rattlesnake*, on the North-eastern Coasts of Australia, New Guinea, &c.” by John Gould. This seems to make up pp. 92-‘160’ [= 106] in the Lizars edition, based on the set belonging to Mrs. Strickland and, apparently, the Verreaux set<sup>32</sup>. This pagination includes p. 105 and then p. 105\* prior to p. 106 (actually reading ‘160’ and on the back of ‘160’ is 106\* on which begins the article by Wolley on birds of the Faroe Islands). Within this pagination, and following what appears to be Gould’s report in Edinburgh, comes a headline “Note to Mr. Gould’s paper with descriptions” and seven species are described after each of which appears “Vide Proc. Zool. Soc. May 14th 1850” (Gould, 1851). So there is here an issue of priority which we shall treat in Part II.

The pages with asterisks attest to late insertions of corrected text and almost all original sets are thought to contain these two extra pages, as we believe do all sets of the re-issues. The footnote by Jardine about the identity of the pigeon depicted in plate 60 (a coloured vignette) is on p. 105\* in the original doctored edition, not p. 105 as promised. We have located one set with pages 105 and 106 in their original state and in that the article about the Faroe Islands began on p. 106. Thus in making his comparative comment Peters must have found a volume including a proof copy which had not been corrected, so that *strophium* appeared rather than *cinctus*, and was perhaps accidentally still included in the remaindered stock.

In conclusion, the presence or absence of page 105\* does not reveal whether a copy is the Highley re-issue, instead, it’s presence indicates the last minute removal of one leaf and its replacement with two, and one set, and perhaps others, may not contain these two pages for the reason suggested above.

## CONCLUSIONS

The volumes in this series are distinguished by their titles, which include the year and this should be part of any citation; they do not have volume numbers and these should not be invented and cited as some were by Blake (1968) and Storer (1970). In citing plate numbers it is best to use the ‘official’ ones supplied, for 1848 to 1850 in the 1850 volume and for the subsequent years in the tables of contents. Handwritten numbers seen in some copies are certainly not in agreement with these.

The number of issues per year is a matter of record and the assignment of plates to those issues is reasonably certain.

Finally, the evidence from letters from Edward Wilson to Jardine (see footnote 8) demonstrates that this periodical was not profitable and that the introduction of new colour printing techniques in France, which left the work of the British printers looking substandard, probably caused the demise of the work.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We have had, and have greatly appreciated, a huge amount of help from the community of librarians and most of those listed here are librarians. We thank Jane Acred, Rupert Baker,

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<sup>32</sup> As evidenced by cards in Richmond’s card file.

Rachel Beasley, Lynda Brooks, Clair Castle, David Clugston, Paul Cooper, Normand David, Lisa Di Tommaso, Diana Duncan, Tobias Fendt, Dana Fisher, Michelle Gait, James Godwin, Steven Gregory, Ana Guimaraes, Alison Harding, James Hatton, Barbara Hawes, Ann Henderson, Janet Hinshaw, Gregory Houston, Andrew Isles, Kristian Jensen, Ruth Jones, Alan Knox, Leone Lemner, Michèle Lenoir, Eleanor Maclean, Judith Magee, Ellinor Mathias, Prue McDonald, Bob McGowan, Anne Mouron, Zilla Oddy, Storrs Olson, Sally Pagan, Michael Palmer, Didier Partouche, Hellen Pethers, Alison Pirie, Lorraine Portch, Mai Qaraman, Françoise Romagne, Andrew Sargeant, Brian Schmidt, Mathew Searle, Nicholas Smith, Jacalyn Spoon, Ann Sylph and Sophie Wilcox for their help with access to sets discussed or with our illustrations or for information about Jardine. Early drafts of this paper were read by Neal Evenhuis, Steven Gregory, Storrs Olson and Ray Williams whose comments were most helpful.

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APPENDIX I.

Sets examined, reported on in the literature, or commented on by Wheldon & Wesley.

Legend: S.H. refers to Highley’s re-issue; W/W = Wheldon & Wesley; p = part set only.

Set No.	Once owned by	Issue			Comments	W/W Card No.
		Orig.	S.H.	Other		
1	Jardine	1			Not examined; now in Australia. See Figure 7. Bound in 3 volumes (1848-49; 1850; 1851-52) with ‘Museum copy’ labelled on the front cover, and containing “numerous ms. notes and corrections in Sir William Jardine’s hand”; having passed through the hands of Wheldon & Wesley in 1958, this copy was advertised in 2005, as lot 20647, in Andrew Isles’ Catalogue 43 in which it was depicted alongside a Highley re-issue. Now in private hands.	602
2	Mrs. Strickland	1	>		Examined by ECD and RJD. In the Balfour Library (CUMZ). Bound in 3 volumes (1848-49; 1850; 1851-52) “C.D.M.S. – Private copy”. The overarching 1848-1852 Highley title page from the reissue is bound in vol. 3, as are the lists of contents from that edition.	
3	J.H. Gurney Sr.	1			Purchased by Wheldon & Wesley from the sale of the books of J.H. Gurney Jr. and sold in 1944 to the American Museum of Natural History which sold it back; after which it was resold. Now in Cornell University Library (Jacalyn Spoon 11.01.10).	214 and again as 47
4	Jules Verreaux	1			Not examined. Acquired by C.W. Richmond for the Emma Shearer Wood Library (McGill University, Montreal). Now lost (Eleanor Maclean, 30 July 2008). Richmond’s notes about this copy appear in pencil in Baird’s copy.	
5	Thos. Horsfield bequeathed to Frederic Moore	1			Australian Museum, Sydney (per Leone Lemner 30.07.09). A.	

6	C.L. Bonaparte	1			Examined by ECD (in the library of the Museum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris).	
7		1			The British Library (per Barbara Hawes)	
8	H.E. Strickland	1			Examined on-line and as a PDF. Radcliffe Library, Oxford/Google Books.	
9	G. Hartlaub; later by G.M. Mathews	1			The National Library of Australia (per Andrew Sargeant 14.08.09)	
10	Presented by H.E. Strickland	1			Academy of Natural Sciences Philadelphia (per Eileen Mathias, 28.07.09)	
11		1			Oxford University [copy at Nuneham Courtney] (per Anne Mouron 31.07.09)	
12		1			NHM, SK (Tweeddale Library)	
13		1			Cambridge University (per Nick Smith 30.07.09)	
14		1?			Examined by ECD. Natural History Museum, Tring, Rothschild Library	
15		p			State Library of South Australia (part: 1848 and 1849 only) (per Prue McDonald 07.08.09)	
16		p			University of Aberdeen (part: 1848 and 1849 only) (per Michelle Gait 29.07.09)	
17		p			One volume content 1848 but with spine date 1848-49 and another dated 1850. Edinburgh University (Ann Henderson 02.09.09).	
18		?			An incomplete set, not accessioned, in the Blacker Library, McGill University, Montreal (Eleanor Maclean, 30.07.09).	
19	Catherine Strickland (set 2)		1		Examined by ECD and RJD. In the Balfour Library (CUMZ) [set 2]; binding exactly like Figure 6.	

20	H. & E.M. Collins		1		In the Field Museum of Natural History, Ayer Library. Mentioned by Zimmer (1926: 703). Bookplate of Henry and Elizabeth Mary Collins (per D. Duncan, 17.09.08)	
21			1		Examined by ECD; NHM, SK (Rare Books room); missing pl. 67.	
22			1		AMNH (per Mai Qaraman 30.07.09)	
23			1		Yale (Ripley & Scribner (1961: 148)	
24			1		Ernst Mayr Library, MCZ, Harvard (per Dana Fisher 05.08.09). Plate volume missing since at least 1977.	
25			1		Zool. Soc. London (per Ann Sylph, 29.07.2009). Signed Jardine 25 May 1857	
26			1?		Bavarian State Library, Munich (Per Tobias Fendt 14.01.10). Mentioned by Hellmayr, 1936; see comments in Appendix V. (see Part II).	
27			1		University of Kansas Libraries. <b>B.</b>	
28			1			69
29			1			170/60
30			1			63
31			1			614
32			1			53
33		?	?			
34	F.D. Godman	?	?		Once in the Blacker Library, McGill University, Montreal (Wood, 1931: 406). Now missing (Eleanor Maclean, 30 July 2008).	
35	Alfred Newton			1	Examined by ECD and RJD. In the Balfour Library (CUMZ) [set 3]	
36	S.F. Baird			1	Examined by LO. In the library of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington.	

**A.** This set, examined some years ago by MDB, has Lizars title pages for 1851 and 1852 on which the dates at the foot of the page have been modified manually (pers. comm. Leone Lemner 04.08.09). The 1851 page has 185 printed and a 1 added; the 1852 page has 185 printed and a 2 added (or perhaps the 3 that correctly appeared was erased and was replaced by a 2).

**B.** From on-line library catalogue. We have been unable to obtain details, but the catalogue suggests that this set exists in the general collection while another, perhaps the original edition, is in the Ellis Collection (and that two other part sets are held).

## Notes

Our objective here is to draw attention to bibliographical research, mainly that conducted on dates of publication or authorship, published elsewhere. Our 'radar' is only now being established so that this issue's section is just a brief taster.

**1/001** Evenhuis, N. L., 2008. Preliminary catalog of dating sources for zoological works. – *Bishop Museum Technical Report*, 47: 1-172. Note: the pdf is available online at: <http://hbs.bishopmuseum.org/publications/pdf/tr47.pdf>

**1/002** Rookmaaker, L. C. 2010. *Calendar of the scientific correspondence of Hugh Edwin Strickland in the University Museum of Zoology*. Cambridge. A report published by Cambridge University, Department of Zoology. While not specifically concerned with dates of publication this lists many items of correspondence that have evidential value in the context of bibliographic studies.

**1/003** Dickinson, E. C. et al., 2010. *Histoire naturelle des pigeons* or *Les Pigeons*: Temminck versus Knip. – *Archives of Natural History*, 37 (2): 203-220. A comparison of evidence in Berlin and Philadelphia reveals when Mme. Knip 'stole' Temminck's book and recommends citations for the published parts which reflect the change in title. This paper is the counterpart of the complementary paper included in this issue which deals with dual spellings and includes First Reviser selections.

**1/004** Stokes, R. B. 2010. Gustave Cotteau's posthumous 1897 monograph on Miocene *Spatangus* (Echinoidea) of France, the missing plate 13, and the death of *Paléontologie française*. – *Archives of Natural History*, 37 (2): 318-324.

**1/005** Peck, R. M. & E. P. Newman, 2010. Discovered! The first engraving of an Audubon bird. – *Journal of the Early Republic*, 30(3): 443-461. Relevant parts of this paper are reprinted as pp. 27-38 in A. M. Stahl, 2010. *Money on Paper: Bank Notes and Related Graphic Arts from the Collections of Vsevolod Onyshkevych and Princeton University* - Princeton University Library.

**1/006** Raat, A. J. P., 2010. *The life of Governor Joan Gideon Loten (1710-1789). A personal history of a Dutch virtuoso*. – Verloren Publishers, Hilversum. Loten lent some of his paintings to Joseph Banks and others and some appeared in the early works of Pennant and Forster on Indian, in fact mostly Ceylonese, birds. Here his full set of paintings is published for the first time.

**1/007** Sauer, G. C. [2008] *John Gould the bird man: correspondence, 1852-1857*. A reprint just released by Martino Publishing is mentioned in Newsletter 99 of The Society for the History of Natural History (October, 2010).

**1/008** Evenhuis, N. L., 2010. Type designations of Diptera (Insecta) in the '*Encyclopaedia Metropolitana*'. – *Zootaxa* 2653: 37-50. Abstract: Previously overlooked type designations for genus-group names of Diptera given in the *Encyclopaedia Metropolitana* are presented. The encyclopedia is described and its volumes dated.



**1/009** Mlikovsky, J., 2010. Spelling of authors' names: sources of variation and proposals for standardization. Pp. 131-144. *Proc. 5th Int. Meet. European Bird Curators*. – Natural History Museum, Vienna. The focus here is on the 'Romanization' of names which in their country of origin are spelled in Cyrillic or similar script, and on the fact that when such authors published in English, French or German periodicals the spellings used for their names varied widely.

§       §       §

With the same objective in mind we propose to accept reviews of relevant books and we are seeking a reviewer for *Litteratura Taxonomica Dipterorum* (1758-1930) by Neal Evenhuis, which, apart from a review in the *Archives of Natural History*, does not seem to have been sufficiently noticed outside the realm of entomology.



## INSTRUCTIONS FOR AUTHORS

Authors wishing to publish in this journal are invited to use the Aves Press website to reach the editor with an outline proposal giving the title, authors, draft abstract, expected page requirements and needs for illustration, on a single page if possible. If the subject is not obviously connected to zoological bibliography then the proposal should explain the relevance. This journal does not carry original descriptions of taxa that are being newly proposed; by contrast proposals of *nomina nova* and most other nomenclatural acts will be welcome, and by the provision of printed depository copies, will be within the prescriptions of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature.

The single spaced manuscript should be submitted by e-mail as a Word ® document or in RTF format. Even short papers should include an abstract and keywords (max. 8). Subheadings in bold type are encouraged. Footnotes are permitted; end notes are not. Use automatic footnote numbering page by page.

**References:** should not be abbreviated; pagination should be given in expanded form (e.g. not x, 500 but i-x, 1-500); italics should be used for book titles but not volume numbers, when citing periodicals use italics for the journal name not the article title. See examples below for detailed formatting:

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, 1999. *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature*. 4th edition. i-xxix, 1-306. – International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature, London.

Salvin, O., 1892. *Catalogue of the Birds in the British Museum*. XVI. *Catalogue of the Picariæ in the collection of the British Museum* (part). Upupæ and Trochili: i-xiii, 1-433. – Trustees of the British Museum (Nat. Hist.), London.

Schuchmann, K. L., 1999. *Damophila julie* (p. 587). In: del Hoyo, J., A. Elliott & J. Sargatal, eds. *Handbook of the birds of the world*. Vol. 5. Barn-owls to Hummingbirds. – Lynx Edicions, Barcelona.

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